THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in the U. S. Patent Office)

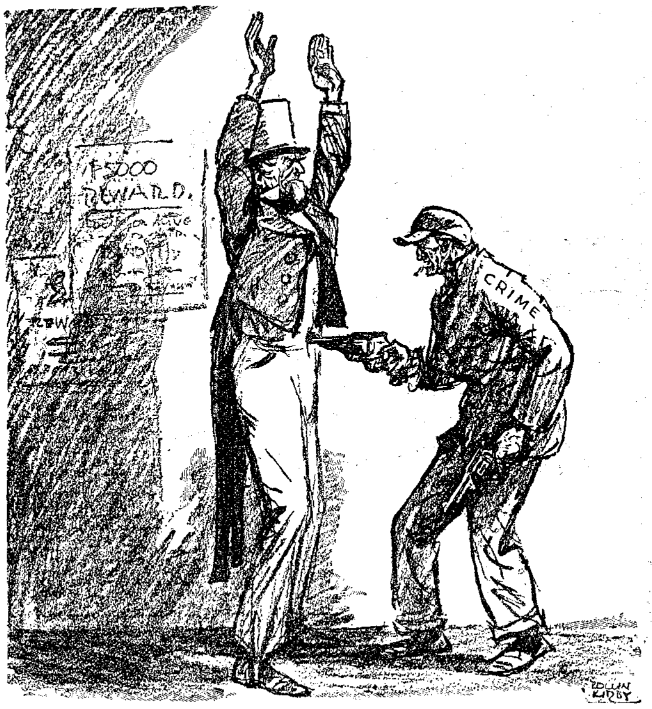
Vol. LXXXVI, No. 7 New York, August 15, 1925 Whole Number 1843

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE RISING TIDE OF CRIME

IT'S NOT A CRIME WAVE that this country is confronted with, says a magazine writer who has been making a thorough investigation of the crime situation, but a steadily rising tide of crime. And the statement meets with ready agreement and a loud echo from many a newspaper editor cognizant of the way in which tales of murder, robbery, assault, arson, burglary, banditry, and blackmail seem to be crowding out other kinds of news. In one of the Chicago papers the other evening—and on a day when nothing particularly sensational had transpired—there was news of crime on every column but two on the first two pages. Newspaper readers find of daily occurrence such headlines as, "Dies in Gun Fight With Sixty Police," "Pretty Woman Leads Hold-ups in Two Homes," "Wife Confesses Paying $400 for Killing of Mate," "Bandits Steal $60,000 in Pawn Shop Hold-up." But just as the deeds of the old frontier desperadoes ushered in the rough justice of the vigilance committees, so, it is editorially remarked, the open banditry in our cities to-day is awakening the people of the country to nation-wide action against crime.



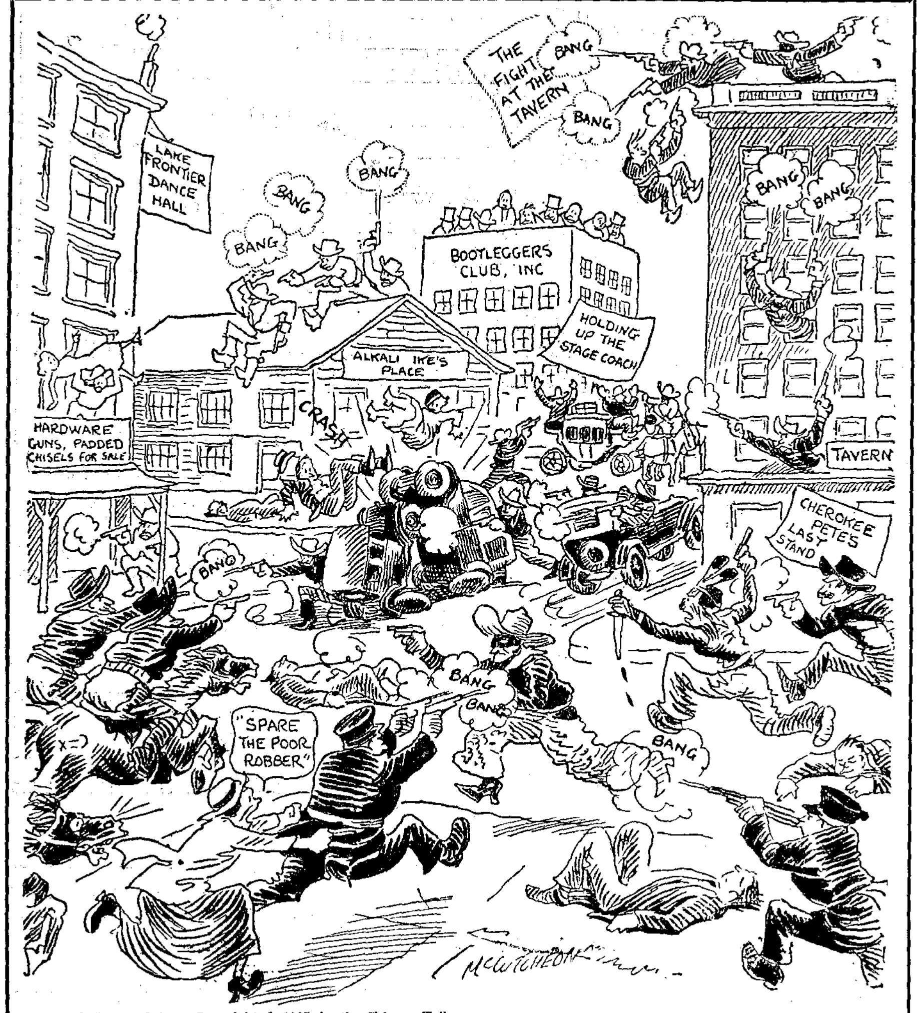
DAY AFTER DAY
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

In the middle of the afternoon, in broad daylight, a few days ago, five bandits held up one of the biggest and most fashionable hotels in Chicago, robbing the till, killing a clerk and starting a mad, movie-like chase through the crowded streets which ended in the capture of two of the robbers and the killing of two others. While this was going on, a group including some of the most distinguished of the nation were meeting in New York to take the first steps toward forming a National Crime Commission and launching a citizens' crusade against lawlessness. Among those at this meeting were Governor Smith of New York, Elbert H. Gary of the Steel Corporation, Richard Washburn Child, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and President Knox of the American Bankers Association. This new organization—whose first task will be to make known to the public the actual facts about the extent, the growth, the organization, and the causes of crime in this country—is welcomed heartily by the press. The new move, says the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "is in the right direction." Here, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, is evidence of a public awakening, and "bad news is in the air for the underworld." Those who are launching this crusade are simply, in the opinion of the Pittsburgh *Post*, doing "what citizens are supposed to do when conditions of the government demand attention." The Boston *Globe* hopes the new Commission will do something to cause the crime curve to turn downward. Similar expressions might be quoted almost indefinitely.

The difficulty of the task before the new organization is apparent enough to the press. The Chicago *Evening Post* points out that:

"The practise of crime has been facilitated by modern invention. The gun has given courage for attack and the automobile hope of get-away. The increasing complexities of our modern civilization and the decreasing efficiency of those restraints which were once found in the home and religion are factors tending to the making of criminals. The adjustment of the individual to his social environment, to the strain and stress of life as we find it to-day, has become a severe test for those of poor inheritance or limited opportunity. A larger measure of leisure and a larger sphere of experience in which to spend it have brought new perils to bear upon youth."

"It is almost armed insurrection" that confronts the nation, says a Chicago judge, in a city now frequently spoken of as the "crime capital" of the country. Or, as the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* sees it, "the truth is that the United States is approaching a condition somewhat resembling anarchy, and that unless something practical is done pretty soon it may be too late." In *The Saturday Evening Post* Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Italy, gives the results of a recent investigation of the crime situation. First of all, he points out that accurate statistics are almost non-existent. The best figures obtainable on murder show that the homicide rate in New York and Chicago is about one a day as compared with one in two weeks in London. In all England and Wales, with 40,000,000 people, there were less than 200 killings in 1923; "St. Louis, all alone, without help from anyone, did better than that in 1924." But "our killing record as a nation is best exhibited in the grand total." During the ten years ending in 1923, according to the American Bar Association, 100,000 of our citizens "perished by poison, pistol, knife or other unlawful and deadly injury." Mr. Child tells us that "the figure climbs every year. In 1923 there were no doubt 10,000 homicides in the United States. In 1924, more than 11,000." And the number of crimes in proportion to population is increasing: "Where a group of thirty American cities in 1900 showed a rate of five homicides for every 100,000 population, the same group show the present rate of ten homicides for every 100,000." Murder has become common, continues the writer, "because it goes unpunished in America." Turning from killing to burglary, it seems that in 1919 Chicago had 2,000 more burglaries than London, and that even such cities as Detroit and Cleveland can pass London. In Chicago, there were 636 robberies at the point of a gun in the first three months of the year, whereas "London's robbery cases run between twenty and forty a month." And to pick out just one instance among many, we note that in 1919, when comparative statistics were available, there were only 29 highway robberies in all of France as against 1,087 in St. Louis, and 1,862 in Chicago. Mr. Child has been told that "burglary insurance has gone up about 50 per cent. in ten years." He learns from banking authorities that the actual money losses from crime in 1924 amounted to $4,000,000,000 and understands that statisticians place the entire cost of crime, including that of the police, courts, etc., somewhere around $10,000,000,000. And he is convinced that all this loss of life, security and property is due to the fact that crime goes unpunished or is too mildly punished.



Reg. U. S. Patent Office. Copyrighted, 1925, by the Chicago *Tribune*

CHICAGO—AS THE REST OF THE WORLD MUST IMAGINE IT

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

With this conclusion, many of our editors are in enthusiastic agreement. To quote the Boston *Post* as representative:

> "The only way to stop crime is to punish the guilty and do it quickly, firmly and severely. The trouble at present is that we are spending millions of dollars and valuable time in providing ways to 'reform' criminals and make it easier for persons who ought to be in jail to escape the law. A whole army of criminal experts, probation officers and publicity-seeking judges are trying to educate the public to the idea that no crime deserves real punishment. They are full of theories for coddling criminals, and excuses for bandits, thugs and the lawless generally. And they are spending our good money to this end.
>
> "There is no new way to deal with criminals. The experience of centuries has shown that tolerance is fatal. No lawbreaker fears anything but swift and certain punishment. He can't be turned from his evil ways by appeals to his 'better nature.' He needs but one lesson—stern justice.
>
> "Let citizens, juries and judges do their duty fearlessly and strictly. Put the criminals where they belong. Stop this nonsense of coddling lawbreakers. Get back to sane justice. That's the only medicine for the disease."

It seems strange to papers like the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Newark *News*, that just at this time, when murder is so rampant, the League for Abolition of Capital Punishment should launch a drive to add the rest of our States to the group of eight which no longer kill murderers. As the Newark *News* puts it:

> "Not less drastic laws against murder, but more efficient enforcement of those we have, without the current cant that coddles the criminal as the victim, and ignores the right of the majority to live in safety their ordered lives, is the need of the times."

The increase of crimes of violence convinces the Wichita *Beacon* that the time has come for some restriction of the careless freedom in which American communities have lived for so many years. The new development "means that American communities will have to do as European communities do—establish a strict intelligence department touching the floaters and suspicious characters who live without visible means of support. The thing most needed by a majority of the American cities is a secret service department whose personnel is well chosen and well trained."

Reading of cases in which robbers were said to have taken "dope" before the perpetration of their crimes, the thought comes to the editor of the New Haven *Register* "that there must be some way found to hang the men who sell dope rather than the fiends they create by the practise of their nefarious trade."

When President Schober of the Vienna police force, visiting this country, was questioned about America's surprizing preeminence in crime, he ended his discourse with an interviewer for the Boston *Globe* by remarking:

> "Americans carry more revolvers than all the people of Europe, Asia and Africa combined. I suspect that this one fact alone causes more violent crime than all of my other theories put together."

One of the first moves of the new Crime Commission, we are told, will be in the direction of working for State and Federal laws to make the sale of fire-arms as difficult as that of opium. The Atlanta *Constitution* declares that:

> "The pistol, made only to kill people, must go except as properly used in the enforcement of law, or in protection. The indiscriminate carrying of pistols is the greatest menace to

human life and law and order, and the most distressing instrument of homicide known to our civilization."

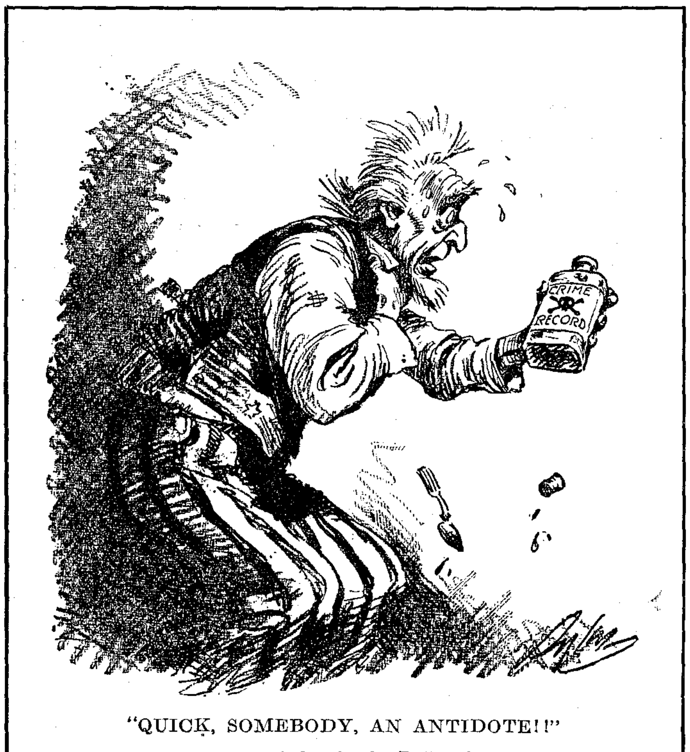
It is observed by the Mobile *Register* and Brooklyn *Eagle* that one reason why the laws are broken so frequently is that there are so many laws to break. "We have been creating too many new crimes," is the way the Brooklyn paper puts it. It is a well-known fact, observes the St. Louis *Star*, that Prohibition has multiplied the difficulties of our guardians of law and order, "and that traffic conditions, particularly in our large cities, have added to the troubles." *The Post-Dispatch* of the same city argues that the American who rebels "against an unjust sumptuary law" puts himself in the criminal class, and "the effect of this on thousands of youths is to make them reckless and lawless."

But the crimes now most in the public eye, argues the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, are the type "which would seem offhand to have no possible connection with the alleged revolt against oppressive laws":

> "For example, the number of women slain by their lovers or husbands, or husbands by their wives or mistresses, and crimes like that of Leopold and Loeb, or that charged against Shepherd in Chicago and against Scott, now awaiting execution there, could hardly arise out of any of the alleged revolts. The innumerable lesser crimes committed by young men who turn to sidewalk banditry, store hold-ups and pay-roll robberies can have only the remotest relation to specific legal enforcements. They would seem to indicate, rather, some general derangement of impulse and character affecting all parts of the country in equal measure."

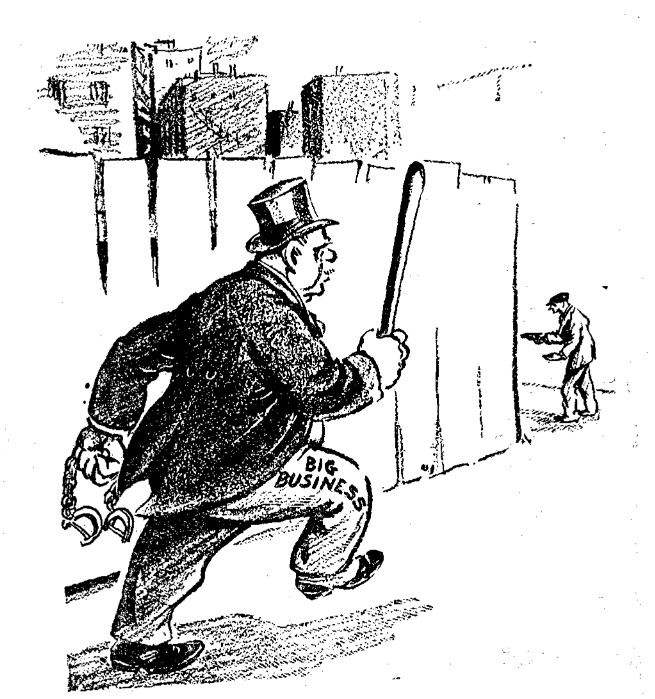
Mr. Richard Washburn Child has been quoted in the press as saying that his investigations have shown him that within the last fifteen years the average age of persons committing crimes of violence has decreased ten years. Comments the Indianapolis *News:*

> "In practically every considerable center of population the police have been greatly perplexed by the way young men have strained police resources. In former times most of the burglars, safe robbers and hold-up men were hardened criminals of certain fixt habits and methods. The police knew most of them, and their principal job was to fasten a given crime upon a known crook. To-day the worst offenders are young men with no police record to indicate a marked propensity for crime. Not infrequently, as recently in Indianapolis, mere boys begin a career of crime as hold-up men, and pursue it for some time before any suspicion attaches to them.
>
> "The problem is to get at these youthful criminals before they make the first misstep."



"QUICK, SOMEBODY, AN ANTIDOTE!!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.



A NEW COP TAKES THE TRAIL

—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

"Only one conclusion is inevitable," reasons the Washington *Post;* "that is, that children are not being instructed, trained and disciplined as they ought to be." The Troy *Record* declares "that there must be a return to good old-fashioned virtues that were practised in the home."

> "There is less crime in England than in America because over there all children are brought up with an inherent respect for the law. If they are not law-abiding for the sake of goodness, they are law-abiding because they dread the certain and appalling consequences of crime. . . .
>
> "The point has been made by students of American crime that most of the crimes of violence are done by men of foreign birth or foreign stock; that the real American is no more criminally inclined than the people of the British Isles."

Turning again to the new organization to combat crime which includes, besides those in attendance at the first meeting, such citizens as John W. Davis, John H. Finley, Charles S. Whitman, George W. Wickersham and General Guy E. Tripp, we can not help noticing some observers who seem far from enthusiastic. Simply "another fifth wheel" is the National Crime Commission, in the opinion of the frankly skeptical Louisville *Post*, which comes to the conclusion that the organization will wind up as have many others, that "its national character will consist of a handful of citizens selected in various States to contribute to the salaries of a New York office force and the upkeep of a New York office whose principal function will be to burden the mails with important-looking documents hunting for readers."

While the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* thinks that Judge Gary and his associates may be able to supply some useful information, it suggests:

> "The movement may easily be led into a dangerous path. If it takes the form of an attempt to extend the police power of the Federal Government; if the proposed Federal commission is to be followed by more Federal police activity within the jurisdiction of States, more bureaus, and increased Federal interference, the movement will not only prove futile in the checking of crime, but disastrous to the country."

TO TAKE PROHIBITION OUT OF POLITICS

LIKE DIOGENES WITH HIS LANTERN, Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, director-in-chief of Prohibition enforcement, is looking for honest men. Twenty-two he needs, one to administer each of the new prohibition districts into which the country is divided. Hitherto such appointments have been political, and certain of the results of that arrangement are now being revealed at Washington, where, according to a dispatch to the New York *World*, "the alleged grafting of Prohibition enforcement men" is under investigation by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, and General Andrews himself. As we read, "more than 200 officers charged with the enforcement of prohibition acts were held for violation in May and June. The July report is not in yet. Since the Volstead Law was enacted, approximately 800 employees have been dismissed for various violations. Dry agents are on trial in many States, some for murder. It has been reported that five persons have been wantonly shot by dry agents during June, and the July number will be larger." Yet no sooner had General Andrews asserted his right to be let alone in his effort to procure officials able to abolish such conditions than he met with opposition. At the very beginning, as we are told, "he encountered opposition when the Comptroller-General decided that sub-chiefs could not be paid salaries attractive enough to induce capable men to serve in key positions." Now he is said to be beset by political leaders, who threaten to prevent his confirmation by the Senate unless he allows politicians to control the appointments.

Photo by Underwood & Underwood

GENERAL ANDREWS

Now in complete charge of Prohibition enforcement.

Many newspapers quote Senator Watson of Indiana as saying bluntly, "Prohibition is in politics and can't be got out." To get it out and keep it out is General Andrews's aim, and Mark Sullivan tells us in the New York *Herald Tribune* that when the "plans for a new enforcement machinery were announced it was made clear that the appointments would be independent of politics and that General Andrews would be supported in that attitude by his immediate Chief, Secretary Mellon, and by President Coolidge." Great changes this would involve, for, as the New York *Times* remarks,

> "Prohibition enforcement has been infected and weakened by the spoils idea. The strong probability is that the Volstead Law could not have got through Congress unless the swarm of agents and inspectors under it had been exempted from the civil service requirements. If the politicians of both parties had not been permitted to give these offices to their own followers they would have promptly fallen out of love with prohibition. To this day they act, or at least the majority of them act, as if they thought only of the 'jobs' to be apportioned, and cared little or nothing what the effect might be upon the execution of the law. And now when an able and honest man is undertaking to clean up the whole business of enforcement and place it in the hands of competent and energetic men he is halted by the spoilsmongers."

Meanwhile, the *Ohio State Journal* learns that "the Anti-Saloon League leaders almost threaten to secede from the Union if they are not permitted to place their favorites in positions of trust and responsibility and to give authoritative advice to the Government." Says this Columbus newspaper:

> "If General Andrews is as wise and courageous as he seems to be, he will permit the practical politicians and the professional reformers to rage and will go quietly ahead in his own way and make his effort to find honest and capable men for the work in hand and to give the possibility of enforcing the law as it stands its first real test. As for the applicants for the new jobs, as a general rule the man who has to be sought out and persuaded to accept public office is better fitted to meet its responsibilities than the one who begs for it."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* would like to see the places filled by soldiers, and observes:

> "Presumably, a sort of martial law is to be established. Anything like actual martial law would put an end to politics in Prohibition enforcement. The Senators are in favor of politics. It is their business. They believe in politics in Prohibition enforcement the same as in other Federal operations.
>
> "Why not have a trial of military law? Politics has failed. If we are to keep on experimenting with the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Law instead of modifying them to a more practicable basis for general enforcement, why not give martial law a trial at making them effective? If we are to have 'fundamentalism' in religion and education, why not also in epigastric matters? If we are to be only half free we might as well be all slave!"

Copyrighted by Keystone View Co.

COMMISSIONER HAYNES

Now relieved of responsibility for Prohibition enforcement.

General Andrews himself wants "dollar-a-year men" put in charge of the districts, we read, and the El Paso *Times* comments: "This is thoroughly in line with the desires of the radical dry forces from the very beginning of Volsteadism." In an editorial called "Snooping de Luxe," the Texas paper continues:

> "The first wholesale failures in the enforcement of the Prohibition laws made it apparent that the sole chance of even moderate enforcement lay in the establishment of a huge, organized, volunteer spy service. Since then the organizations working for rigorous enforcement have let no opportunity go by in their public expressions to attempt to supply the operations of the tattle-tale and key-hole listener on his neighbors with the glamor of patriotic service to the constitution.
>
> "So far the country as a whole, including even the decent prohibitionists, has not felt inclined to rally to these appeals. Not for nothing are the words 'squealer' and 'snooper' in the average American's vocabulary of social conduct. There has been a sort of tacit agreement that while a man who cared to make his living by interfering with the personal customs of his neighbor had a right to become a Prohibition officer, it was up to him to do it openly and avowedly and on the Government's payroll. The bulk of the American population would still rather see the neighbors get their liquor, if they are determined to have it, than prevent them from getting it at the cost of becoming 'tell-tales' themselves."

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

Reminding us that "Congress has been rather inclined to disparage the results of the 'dollar-a-year' men during the war," the Boston *Herald* says:

"If one's services to the government warrant a high salary we should be willing to pay it. If $10,000 will find men who can enforce Prohibition we should effect a great saving by paying them that sum. It would be small compared to the outlay in other directions.

"Mr. Andrews evidently wants for his regional offices, not persons interested in salaries, but men who seek the thrill and excitement of coping with bootleggers. If it can be done with the Prohibition service, why might it not work with other government agencies? Thousands of men in the country to-day have retired from business, because they can live comfortably on what they have accumulated. They are rarely contented. They hardly know what to do with themselves, outside of golf, motoring, going to Europe, and spending the winters in Florida. If Mr. Andrews can get these men, other government departments might do the same."

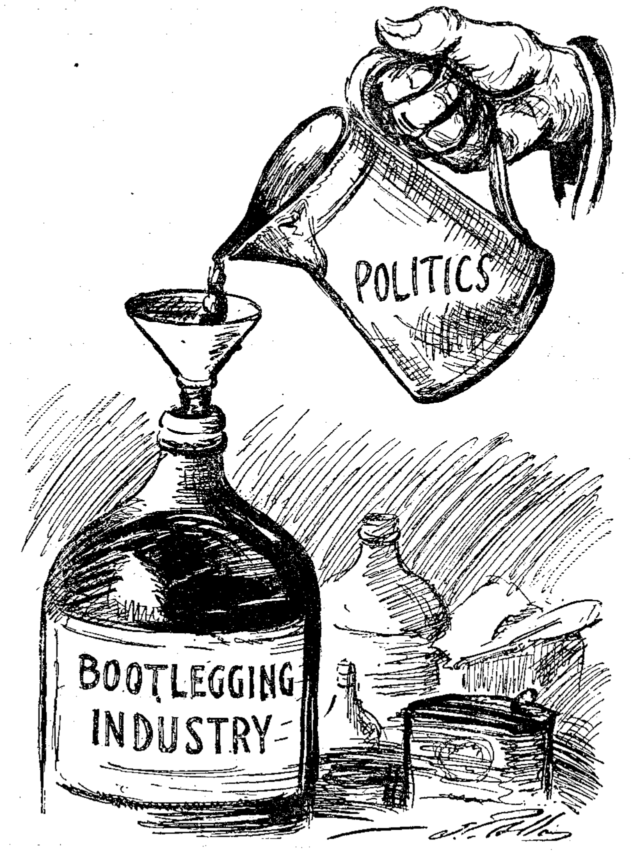
According to the New York *Evening World*, it would be a great mistake for General Andrews to be "put in the position of relying on the '$25,000 executives' loaned by Big Business for the enforcement of the Prohibition law." Says the editor:

"The plan to summon citizens to an active cooperation with the authorities in the enforcement of the law to the letter on the day laborer and on the millionaire alike would be commendable, for laws should be enforced. But it would be stupid for the Government to openly act on the theory that the law-breakers are confined to the working classes, and that the natural champions of the Prohibition law are the representatives of Big Business, who are popularly supposed to be getting the best the market affords.

"The bootlegger with the most lucrative business does not waste his time looking for customers for his wines and fine liquors among the working classes.

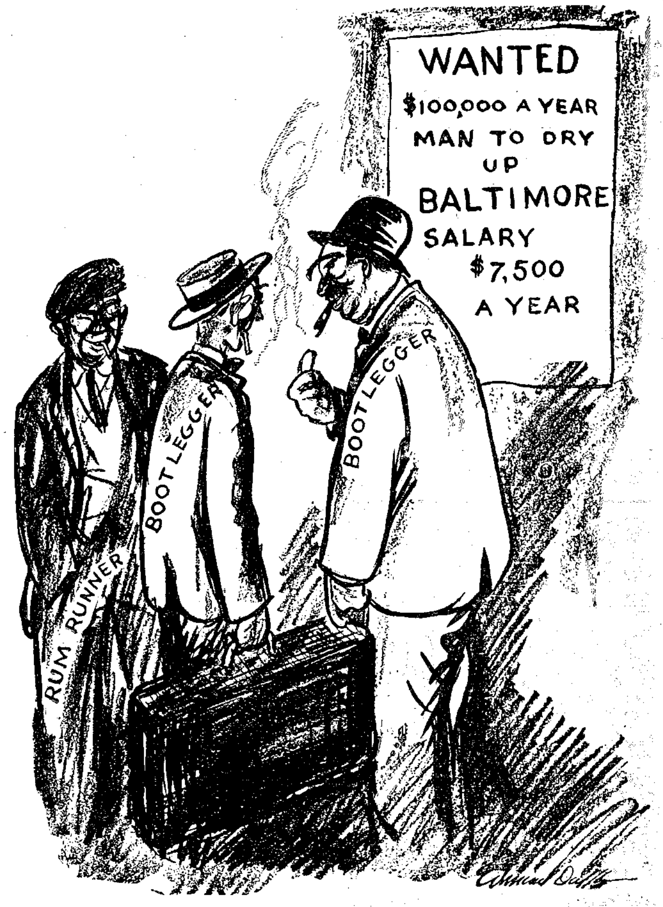
"With the labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America demanding a modification of the Volstead Law permitting light wines and beer, General Andrews's alleged conferences with the representatives of Big Business on methods of enforcement are an invitation to class feeling.

"Let him summon all citizens to cooperate in the enforcement of the law merely because it is the law; but unless he wishes to give color to the complaint heard in the streets that Prohibition has come to mean a new class privilege, he will not put the Government in the position of placing Judge Gary and John D. Rockefeller at the head of the enforcement movement he is perfecting. It would be unfortunate were he to get the loan of a '$25,000 executive' who serves wines at his private dinners and has his cocktails regularly."



THE "POWERFUL" INGREDIENT

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*



THE NEWS REACHES THE $100,000 A YEAR MEN

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun.*

After admitting that "the extent of General Andrews's negotiations with Big Business appears to be in some doubt," the New York *World* declares:

"There can be no doubt that the plan, whatever its status, is thoroughly undesirable. Before we go further with it we had better take thought what it means.

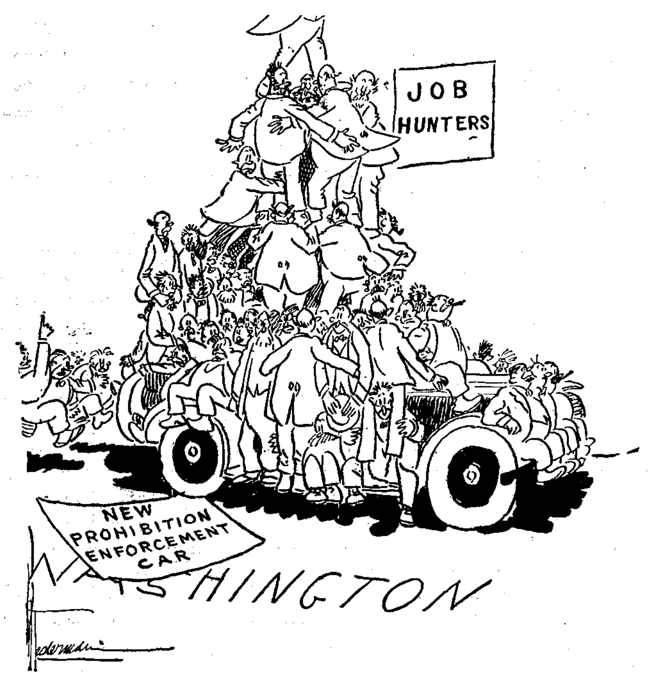
"As between dictation by the Anti-Saloon League and dictation by Big Business there is little to choose. Dictation by any group is wrong. Furthermore, inviting Big Business to help will only bring Prohibition enforcement into lower repute than ever. In the mind of opponents of the law, and especially in the mind of the workingman, Big Business is identified with Prohibition just as prominently as the Anti-Saloon League. The average citizen will never rid himself of a conviction that Big Business fostered the law with the idea of creating one condition for the rich, another for the poor; that the expectation was that the working-man, being poor, would have to do without, and hence show up for work Monday morning; that the business man, being rich, could get his liquor just the same, and in addition have the benefit of sober employees. Possibly this is true, possibly not. The conduct of the average business man lends much color to it.

"Finally, allowing any group to pay salaries of government officials is un-American and vicious. Wherever the plan has been resorted to there has been a bitter reckoning. A familiar example is to be found in West Virginia. Here, in some counties, coal operators have paid the wages of deputy sheriffs. The resultant bloodshed and strife needs no rehearsing."

If General Andrews "could offer decency, honor and self-respect, he would not have to worry about the size of the cash payments," thinks the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, which points out that "the very paper that carried General Andrews's announcement about his hopes of getting a $100,000 man has on another page the story of the shooting of a four-year-old boy by one of Andrews's minions." As the Baltimore paper believes, "a man must be paid much more, not much less, than his normal value to compensate him for the stains that go with this job." On the other hand, the Utica (N. Y.) *Press* approves the call for "dollar-a-year men," and so does the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald*, while the New York *Evening Post* declares:

"Appointment of even a few officials from among important business executives would do more to tone up the enforcement of Prohibition than any other measure which could be adopted. Its mere suggestion shows the new attitude which General Andrews has brought into the situation.

"Let a few top-notch executives set the example and there will soon be a race to serve Uncle Sam in peace as there was to serve him in war."



HAIL! HAIL! THE GANG'S ALL HERE!
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*.

At all events, there are swarms of ordinary applicants, we read, and a special dispatch from Washington to the New York *World* reports that—

"Approximately 5,000 persons, among them many ministers of the gospel, have applied for the key positions. There is a great clamor for the dry jobs, and every applicant has an original suggestion for the service. One college boy believes he can do the Prohibition task in the daytime and go to school at night. Many women would like to try the work.

"Some applicants have come to Washington for personal interviews with General Andrews, believing they can convince him at close range. Others are relying on political influence to help them through."

Practically "all the duties" of Commissioner Roy A. Haynes's office "will devolve upon the twenty-two Prohibition officers to be appointed," and an Associated Press correspondent in Washington tells the newspapers that dry enforcement is to be "taken definitely out of his hands."

HOW THE FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK WORKS

BETTER MORALE AMONG EMPLOYEES without loss of business is reported by many establishments which have tried the five-day week during July and August, we read. Reginald Pelham Bolton, president of the Electric Meter Corporation, "tried it in his own branch of industry last summer, with the understanding that there should be no falling off in the quantity or quality of the output. Five and a half days' work was to be done in five." As the New York *World* tells us, "it was done, and the full Saturday holiday was earned without any setback." Investigations made for *The World* in fourteen of the largest American cities "show that the idea is being adopted by a growing number of industrial and commercial concerns" and "there appears to be no tendency to go back to the longer week schedule." The movement here discust is not to be confused with any labor suggestions for a basic, all-year-round five-day week. According to *The World:*

"A few department stores and specialty shops in New York and Philadelphia had started the five-day week before the war, but since 1918, and chiefly during the last five years, it has received wide-spread adoption. In general, Eastern cities have led the way.

"In nine of the fourteen cities, the five-day week has been adopted by at least some of the leading stores. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Los Angeles, and Baltimore it has had a thorough trial and apparently has come to stay. In Atlanta, San Francisco, and Detroit it is being tried for the first time this summer.

"In Chicago, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Portland (Ore)., and Seattle it either has not been considered or has been deemed impracticable. In all fourteen cities, a majority of offices and nearly all the stores and shops which do not have the five-day week close at noon or one o'clock Saturday during the summer."

Not all the employers interviewed in New York favor the five-day week, for the summer months. For example, Oliver B. Surpless, president of Surpless, Dunn & Co., manufacturers' agents, believes that—

"It is absolutely in the interest of the people not to shorten working hours any more. If you pay $10 for $6 worth of work the cost has to be transmitted to the consumer. We are at the peak of the high cost of living now, and to try to force it any higher by shortening hours would be disastrous. You know as well as I do that most people want to get as much leisure as possible and be paid for it."

As we are told, none of the cities investigated by *The World* has carried the movement for a five-day week "beyond the mercantile establishments, and even among them there is a discrepancy as to its advisability." Reading on:

"Cities apparently subject to the same conditions have taken exactly opposite view-points.

"'Not thought feasible because of volume of summer visitors,' the Chicago Association of Commerce reports.

"'Half the large stores close all day Saturday during July and August,' reports the Cleveland Retail Merchants' Board.

"From the South come these two replies:

"Atlanta—No loss of trade by larger stores in closing all day Saturday.

"New Orleans—Five-day week disapproved. Business may not justify it, but merchants feel local conditions require Saturday morning service.

"Pacific coast opinion likewise varies:

"Los Angeles—All larger department stores close all day Saturday during July and August and have done so for past several years. Many shoe and furniture stores do likewise. General approval of practise, stores reporting no noticeable decrease in sales, and much better attitude among employees.

"Seattle—Would not consider five-day week, due to losses of trade from suburban district and office employees.

"Portland—Local department stores and shop owners feel this question is not feasible.

"From the Eastern cities with most experience come these reports:

"Philadelphia—Matter is feasible and results are very satisfactory as practise is continued every year.

> "Boston—Apparently successful after five-year trial.
>
> "Pittsburgh, however, dissents on the ground that its large industrial population must have opportunity to shop. Most of the larger stores do not even close Saturday afternoons except during August. On the other hand, there is a movement to have all stores close Wednesday afternoons."

OUT OF NICARAGUA AT LAST

AN EPISODE "in which the United States can take little pride," to quote the New York *World*, but which other newspapers consider of lasting benefit to a sister republic, came to a close on August 3, when the detachment of marines which we sent to Nicaragua in 1912 was withdrawn. "Soldiers of fortune and financial interests looking for easy profits" are said by *The Nation* (New York) to have led Uncle Sam into this adventure, "which began with an attempt to depose President Zelaya. He may have been a scoundrel who deserved deposing," admits this liberal weekly, "but it was none of our business officially to help do it." Furthermore—

> "Our entrance into Nicaragua was uninvited, unnecessary, and unconstitutional. Before we gave our aid to financial reconstruction we first so wrecked the finances that assistance became necessary. Before withdrawing our troops we arranged for the organization of a constabulary with an American military officer at its head, the net result of which may be to give us as much control over Nicaraguan politics as during the occupation of the marines."

In fact, declares the Boston *Globe*, "this was one of the most unfortunate and misguided enterprises thus far undertaken by the United States Government during the present century." Continues *The Globe:*

> "Those marines have been saddled upon the Nicaraguan people for no less than thirteen years. That American military forces should be used to support foreign governments in power against uprisings of their own peoples is justified by no theory or practise of democracy. It is an act of imperialism."

On the other hand, the Boston *Post* maintains that the marines went to Nicaragua "at the request of the existing government, and they leave as the best friends of the present one." "American assistance was requested at the time by an administration confronted with revolution," points out the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. Besides, declares William G. Carey in the Panama *Times*, "not only have the marines maintained order, but they have saved the Nicaraguan Government a million dollars a year, which would have been paid out for police and army upkeep."

In its note to the United States in 1912, recalls *The Bulletin* in a second editorial, the Nicaraguan Government reminded us that we had a "moral mandate" to exert our influence for the preservation of the general peace of Central America, then seriously menaced by the Nicaraguan revolt. "The marines," says the Boston *Transcript*, "have worked for order, and financial rehabilitation."

"Briefly," notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "the United States has set its little sister republic on its feet." "For the first time in more than a hundred years," we are informed by the Boston *Herald*, "Nicaragua last October succeeded in electing a President without bloodshed or revolution." We have kept our marines at Managua, the capital, until now, it is said, only because the newly elected President, Dr. Solorzano, asked us in January not to remove them until he had organized a native constabulary, under an American officer. As the New York *Herald Tribune* explains:

> "As long ago as 1923 Secretary of State Hughes arranged for the withdrawal, but the new Government requested that the withdrawal of the marines be further postponed. The instructive thing now will be to see what kind of future Nicaragua will erect upon the excellent foundations which she laid during the stay of the marines."

THE POLISH DEPORTATIONS

THO IT COMES IN THE MIDST OF PEACE, the eviction of thousands of Polish families from Germany and thousands of German families from Poland is one of the tragedies resulting from the World War. Moreover, observes the New York *Times*, "it is symptomatic of the tension on Germany's eastern border, which she hopes to lessen through membership in the League of Nations." Following the Peace Conference and the creation of the State of Poland, thousands of Germans living in parts of the new State which formerly belonged to Germany voted to retain their German citizenship. But Poland, foreign correspondents tell us, looking upon this group as an active menace, has expelled them, and its action is upheld by the International Court of Justice. Not to be outdone, Germany has "retaliated" upon the Poles within her borders—more than 20,000 of them—who voted to keep their Polish nationality.

From the perspective of 5,000 miles, one's interest naturally centers on the wretched plight of the deportees. "The people sacrificed to the mutual hates of two governments are themselves innocent of wrong-doing," we are informed by the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "They are paying the price of conditions established before they were born, and for which they have no responsibility." In Berlin and Schneidemuehl dispatches to the New York *Times*, Lincoln Eyre says:

> "Ancient racial hatreds—Poland's craving to purge her soil of all non-Polish elements and Germany's similar move to retaliate—and the blind and stupid pride of the two governments have combined to bring about this state of affairs that recalls the dark ages of European history.
>
> "Driven like cattle across the frontiers, these wretched victims of the governments' mutual animosities—men, women and children—are enduring hardships supposedly unknown to European civilization except in time of war. Mostly they are of the small farmer and artizan class—honest and hard-working folks. Many of them owned their own homes and were comfortably established—for life, as they thought. Certainly they never thought their vote would lead to their expulsion.
>
> "The Germans, according to the Polish authorities, had plenty of time to move back to their own country, but were prevented from doing so by the advice of their consular agents, who told them there was no hurry. Germany in effect says she could not believe Poland would go to such lengths to enforce her demands, but that since the expulsions of Germans are actually under way, the Poles on German soil who voted for Poland must be treated likewise. Many Germans now en route to their own country were born in Poland and had lived there all their lives. The Poles in the Ruhr are mostly miners. They will arrive in Poland to find the coal-mines and steel works in Upper Silesia undergoing an industrial crisis, and unemployment increasing by leaps and bounds."

The bitterness growing out of these evictions, predicts the Indianapolis *News*, "will endure for years, and is likely to grow more intense. It will be transmitted from parents to children. There may be no war in the near future as a result of it all, but there will be all the hatreds that breed war." "We know not whose the fault may be, but it seems discreditable to both Poland and Germany that they failed to reach an agreement," thinks the Boston *Herald*. As this paper explains:

> "Germany and Poland are acting much as Turkey and Greece did in the banishing of the Thracian Turks from Thrace and the Anatolian Greeks from Anatolia. The action of the German Government throws light upon its unwillingness to have the eastern frontiers mentioned in the proposed security pact. Furthermore, German action regarding Prussia's former foothold in Silesia does not encourage the hope of German reconciliation at Geneva in September."

But these reports "fail to explain the underlying causes behind the action of the two governments," declares a statement issued by the Polish Legation at Washington. We read on:

> "By virtue of the Versailles Treaty and the Minority Rights Treaty, Germans residing in the territory ceded to Poland were

given the right to reject Polish nationality and retain their German citizenship. Article III of the Minorities Treaty imposed an obligation on those residents of Poland expressly rejecting Polish citizenship to leave the country within three years and transfer their residence to their chosen fatherland.

"Similarly, Polish emigrants and their descendants permanently residing in Germany were given a legal right to renounce their German citizenship, but with the same obligation to return to Poland three years after their choice of Polish nationality.

"Poland and Germany, by a convention signed in August, 1924, expressly recognized this right of mutual eviction and agreed upon August 1, 1925, as the date for the compulsory removal of the first class of optants in question, i. e., those owning no real property.

"Public opinion in Poland heartily approves the eviction of German optants, taking the view that the Germans should be made to abide by the obligation to return to the country whose citizenship they deliberately chose.

"Germany's eviction of Poles is not a reprisal, as it has the same legal right to evict as had Poland. The Polish Government will welcome its returning citizens, and months ago drew up a program for governmental aid in finding lodgings and employment."

GERMANY'S IDEA OF SECURITY

THE BIGGEST STEP TOWARD PEACE in six years, transcending in importance even the Dawes plan, is seen by the New York *World* in Germany's conciliatory reply to the French Government's June note regarding a security compact. As a result of Germany's reply, it appears to many American editors that the day of a long and permanent peace for central Europe is not far distant. If Germany enters the League of Nations next month, as she is expected to do, London and Paris correspondents expect a complete evacuation of the Cologne area. Germany is willing to join the League, but with the express condition that Article XVI does not apply to Germany. Theoretically, this article would give France the right to send troops and munitions across Germany to the aid of Poland if the latter should be attacked by Russia. This is one of the "troublesome passages" in the German note that, in the opinion of foreign correspondents, probably was written for "home consumption," since no French War Minister, it is said, would ever consider sending troops through a hostile Germany.

In the development of a more conciliatory attitude on the part of France and Germany "the influence of the American banker has been very potent," according to the Chicago *Daily News.* There is an abundance of American capital for investment in a peaceful Europe, but the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is said to have pointed out to Germany and France that if they go on squabbling they can hope for no financial assistance from this country. The settlement of the security problem would do much to revive the economic prosperity of Europe by removing the danger of war, thinks the London *Westminster Gazette.*

To the Grand Rapids *Herald,* "the air of sincerity characterizing the note of Germany's Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann, is far different from the bellicose tone of earlier German notes." The communication is in reply to the French note, with which Austen Chamberlain, Great Britain's Foreign Secretary, agreed, answering Germany's original security pact proposal made last February. Incidentally, remarks the Springfield *Republican,* "the tenor of the present negotiations shows how greatly in error were those who thought that the election of General von Hindenburg was a proof of the revival of the war spirit in Germany." Altho the greater part of the German reply is shrouded in the obscure language of diplomacy, it is easily seen that Germany has taken the attitude that membership in the League and partnership in the security compact must be based upon mutual good-will, and that she must be allowed to share in the councils of the League on a basis of absolute equality. In the words of Foster R. Dulles, Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer,* "Germany has decided to ally herself with the Powers of Western Europe, rather than play a lone hand with Russia." But in doing so, Germany stipulates that before she enters the League there must be a general disarmament or reduction of armaments movement among her neighbors. Briefly, notes the Syracuse *Post-Standard,* "the German Prime Minister wants to stand on ground where he can bargain, whereas France and Belgium wish to hold every advantage they have under the Versailles Treaty." Said the German reply to the French note, in part:

"Germany as a member of the League of Nations can only be considered as enjoying equal rights when her disarmament is followed by the general disarmament provided by the Covenant of the League of Nations and the preamble to Part V of the Treaty of Versailles. Therefore, if the immediate entrance of Germany into the League of Nations is to be rendered possible, a solution has to be found to tide over the time till general disarmament has become a reality. This solution would have to pay due regard to the special military and economic, as well as the special geographic, situation of Germany."

Judging from the note in its entirety, the New York *Times* sees "a genuine desire to cooperate taking the place of the old spirit of truculence. And this means that at least half the battle is won." President Coolidge, according to a Swampscott Associated Press dispatch, hopes that once a security pact among the more powerful European nations becomes a reality, the way will be clear for another limitation of armaments conference. The Coolidge Administration, we are told in a dispatch to the New York *Times,* approves what American bankers have done to influence France and Germany to reach satisfactory terms. Officially, say Washington correspondents, the attitude of the United States is that, while this Government has the same general interest in seeing the peace of Europe preserved that other nations might have, it is not directly concerned, and the security question is primarily one to be settled between the Allied Governments and Germany. As the German note is interpreted by Frank H. Simonds in a syndicated article which we quote from the Washington *Star:*

"Germany raises three points of primary importance concerning the existing treaties, the proposed arbitration treaties, and the entrance of Germany into the League as an essential detail of the whole scheme.

"As to the first point, Germany concedes that there is now no question of the revision of existing treaties, of which that of Versailles is the most important. At the same time Stresemann delicately insinuates that no treaty can be immortal and that the pact would produce a new situation.

"Here we touch the first form of compensation which Germany is going to demand for the surrender of her own claims to Alsace-Lorraine, which lies at the base of the whole pact proposal. Stresemann means to insist that once the pact is a fact, then the evacuation of the Coblenz and Mayence sectors, which would not be completed under the Treaty until 1930 for the former and 1935 for the latter, shall be materially hastened.

"The second point is equally plausible. Germany has offered to make arbitration treaties with her eastern neighbors which would operate to estop her from seeking to change eastern frontiers by violence. France has asked the right to be the guarantor of these treaties, which would entitle her to intervene if Germany violated the treaties. But since France is the ally of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, she would be at one time the judge and the associate of those parties in interest. As a consequence, Germany insists that the decision as to violation be left to some impartial body.

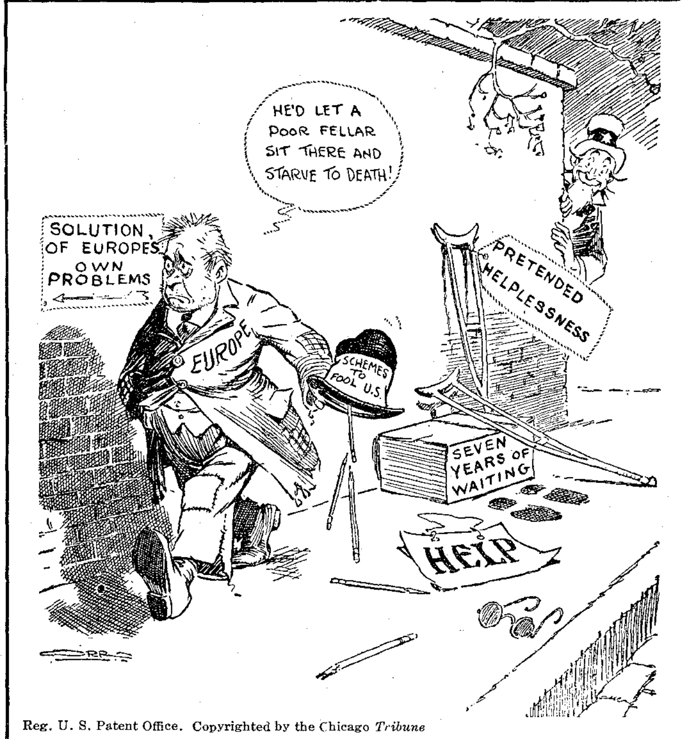
"Stresemann's final point is somewhat more obscure. The Allies have insisted that Germany's entrance to the League of Nations should be a condition antecedent to all else. Germany has argued that she could only enter the League under certain conditions. The real reason is that she has made commitments in another direction.

"In 1922, at the Genoa Conference, Rathenau and Freiherr von Maltzan suddenly confronted Allied leaders with the notorious Rapallo Treaty, made with the Soviet Government. No one knows quite what the whole bargain was, but it is generally suspected that there were military as well as political and commercial circumstances.

"In a war between Russia and her western neighbors, Poland and Roumania, for example, these States could only be supported by France to the extent of military reenforcements if the troops were sent by land. But if Germany could obtain the agreement of the League that in case of such conflict her territory could not be crossed by Allied troops, she would, in effect, insure Russia a free hand, with only Poland or Poland and Roumania to deal with. In return Germany, while remaining neutral, might easily receive the Polish Corridor and upper Silicia from a victorious Russia.

"Of the three points raised by Germany, neither the first nor the second is really formidable. The real objections are going to be raised over the third point, for France will not and can not agree to anything which reduces her chance of supporting Czecho-Slovakia and Poland in case of either a Russian or German attack. Germany, on the other hand, with her treaty with the Bolsheviki, is equally certain to stand firm, and she obviously relies upon British support. However, the main fact of the whole correspondence is that the French, German and British foreign ministers not only want a conference, but have staked their domestic political fortunes on it."

"Germany's proposal of a security agreement is her first statesmanlike move in international politics since the war," declares the Chicago *Evening Post.* "She deserves credit for making this move as soon as the reparations question was settled." "The German Government does well to ask for a clarification on the French position on modification of the Versailles Treaty," thinks the Chicago *Tribune,* which is sure "there can be no real stabilization of Europe on the basis of the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain." Moreover, asserts Ernest Marshall in a London dispatch to the New York *Times,* "there is a solid basis to German objections to arrangements which would make France, as the guarantor of treaties between Czecho-Slovakia and Poland on the one side and Germany on the other, both judge and jury and likewise executioner in case of infraction of the Treaty." Continues *The Tribune:*


HE'D LET A POOR FELLAR SIT THERE AND STARVE TO DEATH!
SOLUTION OF EUROPE'S OWN PROBLEMS
EUROPE
SCHEMES TO FOOL U.S.
PRETENDED HELPLESSNESS
SEVEN YEARS OF WAITING
HELP
ORR

Reg. U. S. Patent Office. Copyrighted by the Chicago *Tribune*

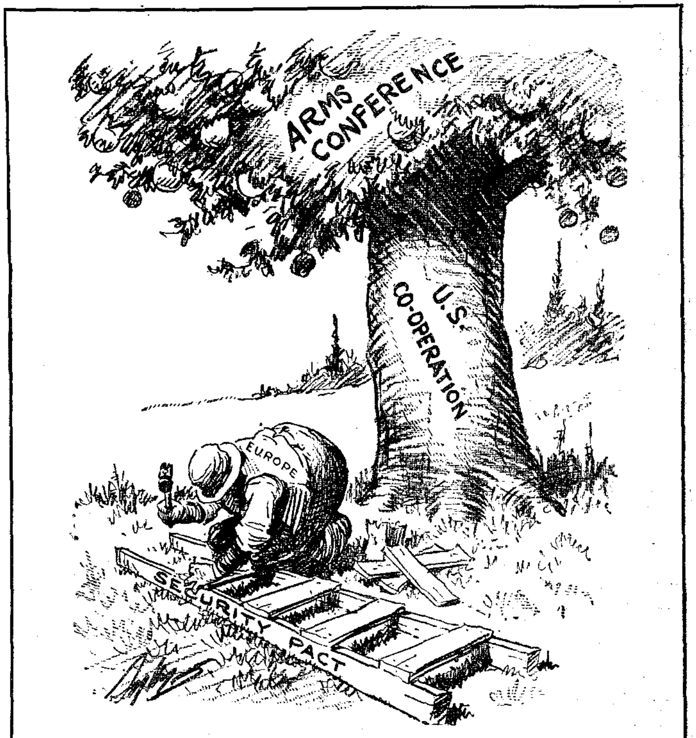
GOING BACK TO WORK

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

"The German Government will seem, at least from our viewpoint, fully justified in pointing out that Germany is entirely surrounded by armed nations, while she herself has reduced her armament to a minimum, and that, pending gradual general disarmament, Germany can hardly afford to accede to the right of passage of foreign troops."

According to the New York *World's* interpretation of the reply to the French note:

"What Germany asks is, first, freedom to work in peace and through the normal processes of diplomacy for alterations in those sections of the Versailles Treaty to which she can not honestly subscribe; second, an end, not at once but definitely in the future, to that one-sided enforcement of military sanctions which is a carry-over from the war; third, a system of treaties which is not unilateral but bilateral, which treats Germany not as an inferior and an outlaw, but which restores to her the dignity and authority of an equal among the nations."



THE ONLY WAY

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post.*

On the other hand, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* finds the German note "indirect and indefinite." "Stript of its polite verbosity, the communication makes few concessions to the French point of view," points out the New York *Journal of Commerce.* In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger,* Germany's underlying purpose is to force an abandonment of Allied control over German armaments. The object of the pact, this paper maintains, "is not so much the establishment of German security as the establishment of the principle that Germany can treat with the Allies upon terms of equality. Once this is definitely acknowledged, the Versailles Treaty system goes into the discard." "The Allies want to isolate the security pact from the Versailles Treaty," explains the New York *Herald Tribune,* "while Germany wants to entangle the two in the hope of greatly broadening Germany's activities as a free and equal negotiator."

Nevertheless, believes the Philadelphia *Inquirer,* "having gone so far on the road to a settlement, there should be no turning back by any of the nations concerned." As the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* remarks:

"It is too much to hope, of course, that old animosities will immediately be forgotten. France will continue to fear her neighbor to the east, as she feared her from the end of the Franco-Prussian War to the outbreak of the late war; and Germany will look anxiously into Alsace and Lorraine and chafe under continued French occupation of Cologne and Mayence.

"It will accordingly devolve upon the British Government to outline a security pact which will be consistent with German dignity and self-respect and at the same time will contain such adequate safeguards as will render another outbreak as remote as possible."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Euphemism: "Loan," as in International Loan.—*Detroit News.*

Under Mr. Coolidge nothing happens but the expected.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

World Power (Continental definition): A nation that can't pay its debts.—*Detroit News.*

The old idea that feminism hadn't a leg to stand on has been completely exploded.—*Columbia Record.*

About the only person who can genuinely sympathize with the President is the average baseball umpire.—*Asheville Times.*

Proposed slogan for any Chicago morning newspaper: "Every Morn I Bring Thee Violence."—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

We win the international golf cups, but do they compensate for our loss of the nineteenth hole?—*Columbia Record.*

Critic says Jackie Coogan's usefulness is at an end. Anyway, his career did a lot to abolish race suicide.—*New York American.*

The quickest way to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before is to plant a vegetable.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Now that China has decided to keep out aliens, there should be a good opening for a Klan organizer over there.—*New York Telegram.*

At last Henry Ford has found a car that'll go smoothly over the bumpiest roads. He's gone into the airplane business.—*Farm and Fireside.*

France's main sociological problem is how to prevent law-abiding Moroccan tribes from developing Krim-inal tendencies.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Treasury Department has called in a lot of money experts to devise ways and means of making the dollar bill last longer. Why not put them in a Scotchman's pocketbook?—*Knoxville News.*

A Chinese General is reported to have said that he wants to see blood shed every day. We suggest he gets a safety razor like ours.—*London Humorist.*

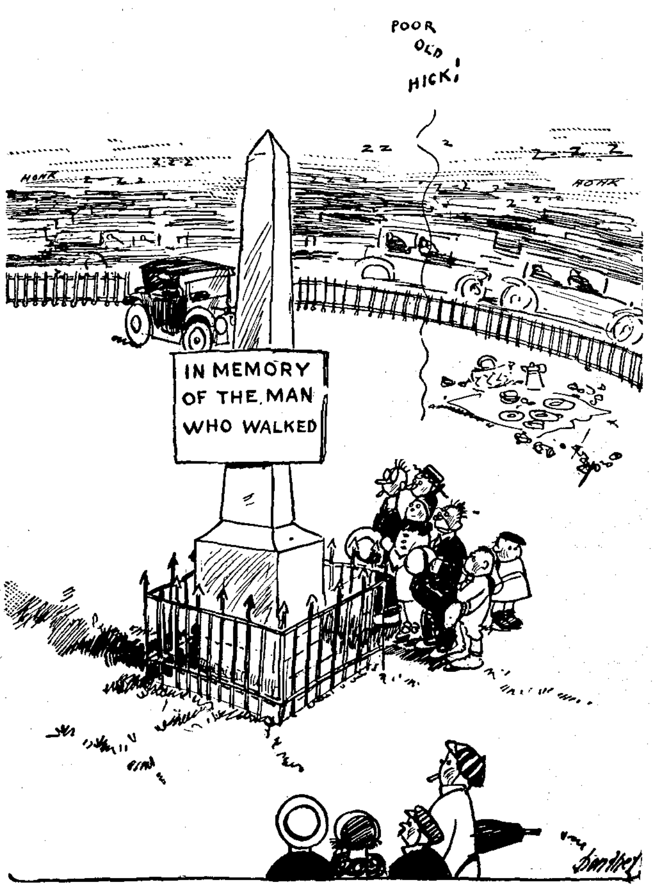
Spain may be a poorly governed country, but you will observe how smoothly she shifted the load of that Riff war onto France.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Tennessee is not the only State where there is arrested mental development, but it is the only one so far where it has been fined.—*The New Yorker.*

It is almost a disgrace to admit you can't drive a car in this day and age of the world, but it is sometimes conducive to longevity.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

Hand-painted knees are the latest thing according to some authorities. The time may come when the lessons learned at mother's knee will be illustrated.—*The New Yorker.*

War is necessary, says a spokesman for Mr. Mussolini, to defend oneself and to remedy geographical defects. In other words, to put oneself on the map.—*Chicago Daily News.*


POOR OLD HICK!
HONK
HONK
IN MEMORY OF THE MAN WHO WALKED

THE LAST OF HIS KIND!
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

It is always law enforcement weak in Chicago.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Things look pretty dark for China. They've reached the conference stage.—*Life.*

It is a light-minded engineer who calls the cow-catcher his Lizzie-lifter.—*Boston Herald.*

In other words, the dry-law enforcement bureau is no longer to look like a plum orchard.—*Des Moines Register.*

It will not avail to take the profits out of war; we must take war out of the prophets.—*Columbia Record.*

What a comfort it would be at times to see an oculist on the side-lines warming up another umpire.—*Hartford Times.*

Admiral-General Andrews, of course, knows General Smedley Butler, who made Philadelphia dry.—*Columbia Record.*

Now that we have become so successful in convicting evolutionists, it might be well to try it on murderers.—*Cleveland Times.*

"Next Winter to Be Worst in 216 Years, Says Savant."—*Headline.* More Florida real estate propaganda?—*Chicago Daily News.*

John Maynard Keynes is to marry a divorced Russian dancer. By the way, who was it called Keynes an economist?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

This will never be a true democracy until every Ford owner is able to purchase the most expensive car on the market.—*Asheville Times.*

Isn't it about time for some one to get out a report on the deleterious effect of pedestrians on the bumpers and radiators?—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

History's most pitiful exhibition of a brave fight against insurmountable odds is General Dawes' frantic effort to escape the Vice-Presidential obscurity that is so slowly but surely enveloping him.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Railroad crossing accidents continue to be evidence that the American people are not superstitious and do not believe in signs.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

After surveying the effects of those earthquakes, Florida will freely admit that California is all that it's cracked up to be.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

The young Chinese seem to be hostile to foreigners in their country. Such base ingratitude, after the way we've welcomed Chinese to this country!—*Life.*

Lloyd George is wrong in saying the United States is afraid of Japan. The United States is merely afraid that Japan isn't afraid of the United States.—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

"What is the value of a naval base harbor which our battleships can not get into?" asks Senator Hale. Well, the enemy can't get in either, if that helps any.—*The New Yorker.*

Almost time somebody officially denied the rumor that Darrow, Malone, Hays, and the rest, are organizing the Society of the Sons of the American Evolution.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

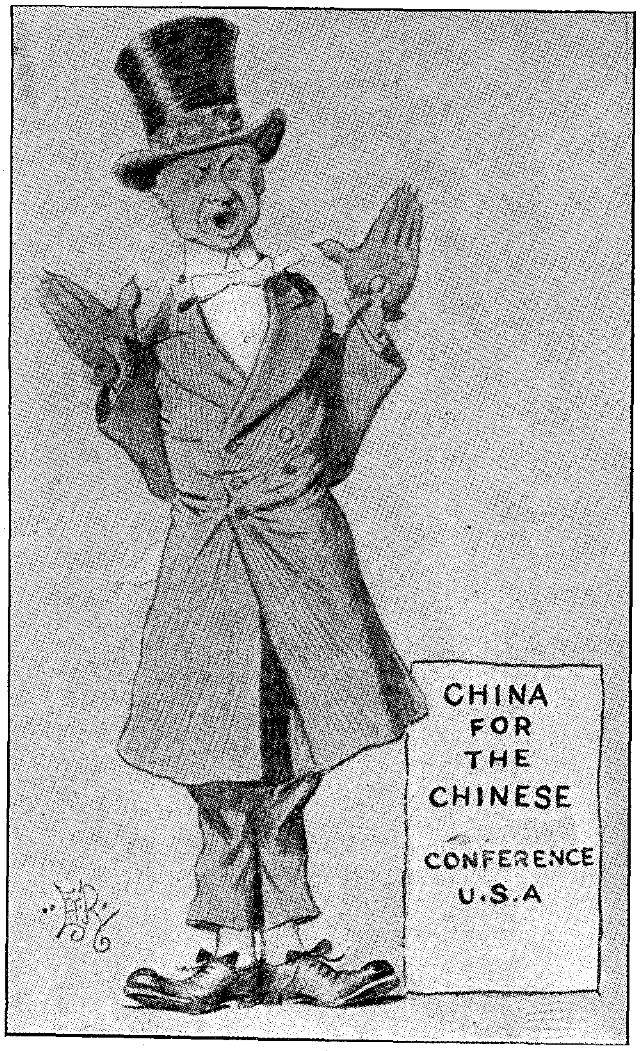
"THE HORRIBLE FACT" OF AMERICA'S "WORLD CONQUEST"

PRAISE AND ADMIRATION of the United States, which were so much the fashion among foreign publications a few years ago, have been replaced by a habit of bitter and even irate criticism. When this country is spoken of as "Lord of the World," and "the World's supreme Power," the description is not always intended in a flattering sense. While it is not to be expected that a Soviet organ, the Moscow *Isviestia*, should have any kind words for us, it is interesting to note its saying on the subject of the troubles in China that "Britain's isolation in the Far East is daily more obvious, France keeps in the background, and Japan has complicated its policy and is carrying on a subtle play with the Chinese Nationalists." But, this paper adds, America has returned to her traditional Chinese policy—because that of Secretary Hughes "injured the interests of the United States"—and "all in all it is becoming quite obvious that, after a period of lengthy voluntary isolation, the United States is gradually coming into the world arena and is slowly acquiring world hegemony."

A distinguished Japanese authority, Dr. Kazuo Matsubara, professor of International Law at the Tohoku Imperial University, will not charge that the United States of America is "to-day subduing the world by the sword after the example of Charlemagne or Napoleon," but, he goes on to say in the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific:*

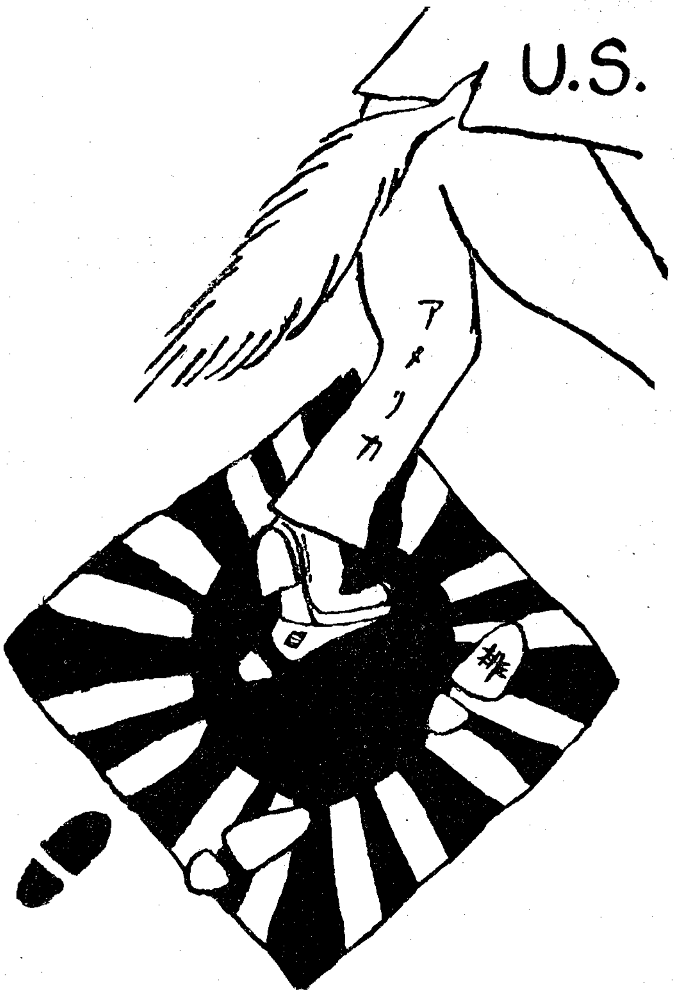
"The world knows full well, and that without any apology from Americans, how and why the United States annexed Hawaii and the Philippines. Facts as simple as that *a* is *a* and *b* is *b* can not be distorted.

"I do not regard Americans as saints, utterly different from ordinary people, who make altruism their sole policy. To say that Americans lacked egotism would be to insult them openly. If they are in the habit of talking of humanity with their mouths, still it must be remembered that hypocrisy is one of the most common qualities of mankind. André Tardieu is said to have been greatly amazed at an American who at one time favored the independence of the Philippine Islands but was later found seeking to obtain the post of Governor-General for himself. Inconsistencies of this nature are neither rare nor deserving



A BRITISH JAB

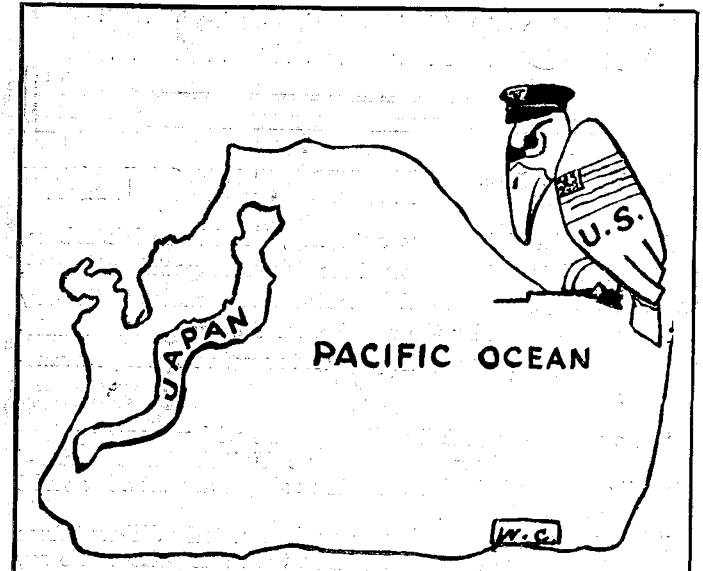
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "O my de-ar friends! Have we not gotten here another golden opportunity for one of those great American acts of Christian *renunciation* and sublime sacrifice? (*sotto voce*). And incidentally calc'lated to settle the hash of other folks!"
—*The Bystander* (London).



AN EVOLUTION SEEN IN JAPAN

The bitterly anti-American Tokyo *Yorodzu* pictures Uncle Sam as the fox, which represents the evil spirit in Japanese folk-lore. Uncle Sam is clad in the clothes of a man, but the tail showing under his coat reveals his true nature, according to the Japanese cartoonist, who speaks of the "detestable brute" as trampling on Japan's flag.

A CHOICE OF BRITISH AND OF JAPANESE SARCASM



ANOTHER JAPANESE SLAP

"Can the worm be swallowed?" asks the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, which also makes the American "crow" say: "I'll have to swallow that worm in my pond before he gets too big."

of wonderment. Ideals and realities are two differing things. This is quite as true with Americans as with other peoples. The habit of adhering to the Right in idealism but to the Left in actual practise is the common way of the world, especially in international affairs. Then why should Americans alone be expected to prove an exception in this respect?"

This Japanese professor of international law avers that it is a fact acknowledged by the Americans themselves that the late President Wilson contradicted his own profest ideals by his acts in the Caribbean, and by his "imperialistic and aggressive" policy toward Haiti and Santo Domingo. Then, the question is asked:

"What of the traditional policy of the United States toward Mexico? Was not the major part of what is the United States to-day at one time in possession of Mexico, having been transferred to the present occupants at some unknown time? What was the Washington Government's policy in dealing with Panama? How did America oppress Colombia? Did she not obtain a permanent lease of the Canal Zone through an agreement with a rebel Government? Not only did Mr. Root say that the prosperity of Haiti, Mexico, Colombia, Nicaragua and the other States of Central America was possible and feasible only under the protection of the United States, but in actual fact that country established a sort of protectorate in the political and financial affairs of those States by means of interference whenever trouble arose within them, among them or with European Powers, especially in the realm of finance.

"America accomplished this by methods which she condemned when used by other nations in other quarters of the globe. Moreover, in so doing she was not only conscious of, but publicly declared the meaning of her conduct. But in the case of the United States, all things are attributed to and justified by the celebrated Doctrine of President Monroe. For instance, Mr. Knox, at one time Secretary of State, has declared that the suppression of the revolutionary fever in the region of the Caribbean Sea is indispensable 'for the safety of the United States herself,' and that action taken to this end would be only a sound application of the Monroe Doctrine."

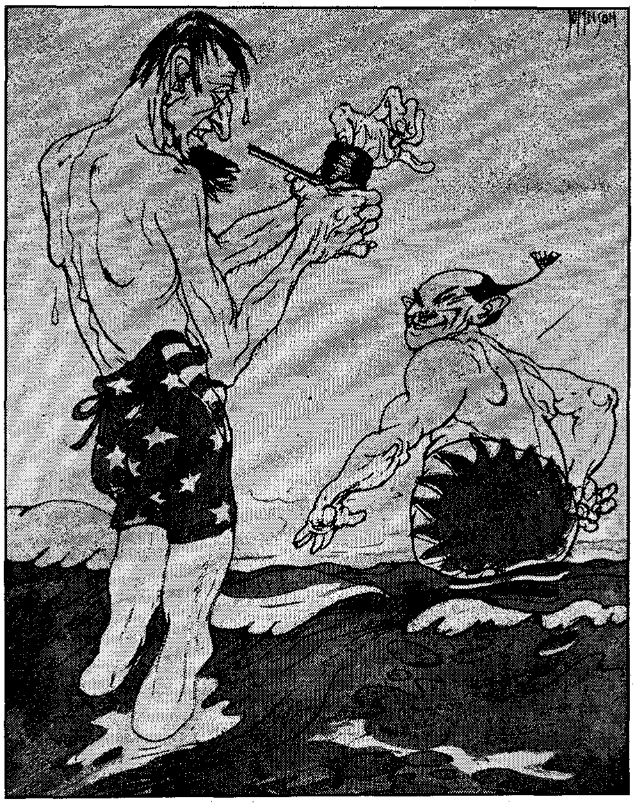
The world has become tired of hearing about the Monroe Doctrine, according to this Japanese critic, "altho its meaning has hardly been grasped as yet." It is not that the world fails to understand the text of President Monroe's message in 1823, it is alleged, but that "often there is no agreement with the American interpretation and application." It is then charged that:

"Americans will not permit people of other countries to comment upon and criticize the Monroe Doctrine; they protest that it is their patent right to interpret it; they insist that other nations are powerless to make an interpretation as authentic as the American, no matter how illogical that interpretation may appear to others, and that others should not concern themselves with the question at all. Thus the Monroe Doctrine has been exalted into a kind of religion, which is comprehensible only to Americans, and to which Americans alone can be converted. In the name of the Monroe Doctrine the United States of America lords it over the whole of the Western Hemisphere! . . .

"Despite the American explanation that the Monroe Doctrine is a policy of self-defense, European statesmen, such as the late President Deschanel of France, and Mr. Tardieu, or men such as Marshal Foch, criticize the interpretation and application of the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-Americanism as the hegemony and imperialism of the United States of America. This criticism should not be regarded as jingoistic, impudent or malicious, as it is merely a statement of the fact that *b* is *b*."

Is there any country in the world to-day that might challenge the Monroe Doctrine? asks this Japanese authority, and he answers that "no nation, even in Europe, is fully entitled to do this, and much less is any Asiatic Power." He says further that European statesmen vainly humored America in the formation of the League of Nations by "weaving the Monroe Doctrine into the tissue of the Covenant with ambiguous phrasing." But in response, it is asserted, the Americans declared that they did not need to be taken care of by outsiders, as the Monroe Doctrine is always clear and is effective, and therefore, "does not require outside recognition to make it valid." This informant continues:

"Americans would not accept the courteous invitation of European States to join the League of Nations. In this case, America's attitude reminds one of the irresponsible attitude of a surgeon who retires at the critical moment in an operation. In order to justify themselves Americans point out that they demanded no territory nor reparations after the war, that theirs was an attitude of 'disinterestedness,' and that therefore the accusation of their irresponsibility is insolent and without solid ground. This is an argument *à la Américaine* and not universally convincing. Do the Americans know the difference between the



GERMAN FUN

Brother Jonathan: "Well, is the temperature of this Pacific free bath all right?"

Brother Japan: "It is, if it isn't too hot for you!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

way of a gentleman and of a prodigal? And is not America the international prodigal who conducts herself in 'the way determined by them,' as Mr. Lodge put it? After all, no one but the overlord of the world—the United States—could have so peremptorily and ruthlessly severed its connection with the League of Nations with which it was so deeply engaged."

In saying these things about the United States, this Japanese professor declares that he is not amusing himself by shallow criticism or venting his personal opinions, but that he is "only playing the rôle of an introducer of the opinions and observations of the more thoughtful men of the world," and he proceeds:

"For example, a clear-sighted French thinker in pointing to 'the rise of the United States to world hegemony,' referred to Lord Robert Cecil's comparison of the position of America to-day to that of England after the Napoleonic Wars, which he said was not correct. That is to say, the hegemony of England one hundred years ago was felt only on the European Continent, while that of America to-day covers the whole world. Or the American hegemony of to-day was called by Dr. Beard 'a horrible fact,' he adding that 'the influence of the commercial empire of America will be felt in every nook and corner of the whole globe.'

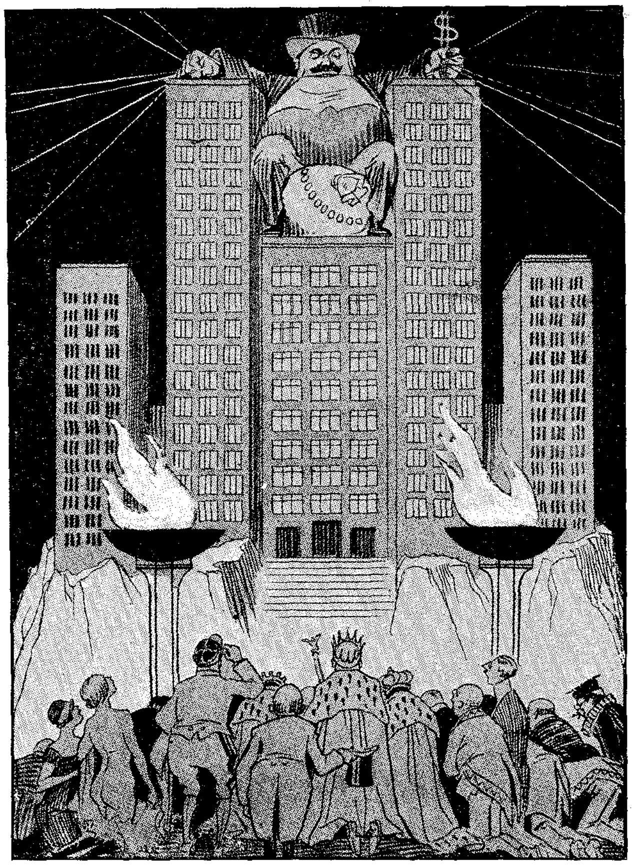
"Even the glory of Great Britain, unchallenged for a century, has become colorless in the light of the American glare to-day. The invincible British Navy is humbled to an equal rank with the American; the matchless strength of British financial circles is obliged to wait upon the pleasure of American financiers; the result is the abandonment by England of her international friend of the past twenty years, Japan, and the admission of American participation in the exploitation of the rich Mesopotamian oil-fields. Equipped with a strong navy and an unceasing flow of gold, nothing in the world is impossible for America to-day. There is none who will, in fact, none who can, cross the will of the United States. All are seeking her pleasure. Even Great Britain is no exception to this.

"Seeing this situation, who refuses to indorse the sentiment of America as 'the overlord of the world' or can deny the 'hegemony of America'? This is an unchallengable and horrible fact."

Turning to America's relations with Japan, this Japanese authority speaks of the "dream" of an American-Japanese war as "a sinister and a prohibitive one." Nothing is further from his true intention, he says, than to postulate the case of a war between these two nations, but he goes on:

"I can not but ask those dreamers of such a war what possible benefit could come to the victor, whoever it might be? Both the Japanese dreamers and the hasty American jingoists are asked to reflect on this one point. Tho I abandon all other sinister forethought based on such a hypothesis, it is to be noted that nothing could be gained by either party.

"After all, the overlordship by America not only of the Western but of the Eastern Hemisphere, and therefore of the whole world, is a stern matter of established fact. Americans are very fond of considering themselves the 'Number One' of the world, and now they truly are so. It is not to be wondered that Japan prostrates herself before America, since that is the fashion to-day for all the nations of the world."



AS GERMANS SEE US

"The Ruler of the Earth."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

AUSTRALIA TAKES OUR MONEY

A SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION-DOLLAR LOAN placed by Australia in New York is not only striking for its size, we are told, but also surprizing because it is the first time that Government has taken American money. English business men are very disappointed at this, according to London dispatches, because they fear that the great bulk of the loan will be used to purchase manufactured goods in the United States instead of Great Britain. Altho Australia has always naturally turned to London for financial aid, we are told that financiers in that city feel no cause for alarm in the new departure, because, as a matter of fact, the decision actually relieved London of serious embarrassment, which, it is said, would have given undue strain to the London money market. London press dispatches state further:

"Until recently the overseas Dominions and Colonies requested loans greatly in excess of actual savings to British investors, and the Bank of England has been keenly anxious to save London from any dangers which would result from demands exceeding her financial capacity. It is asserted that such demands would demoralize the market for gilt-edge securities, and perhaps require the raising of the Bank of England rate of discount. While this is the view of the London bankers, the popular business view is that any undertaking requiring $75,000,000 in loans from English bankers should take into consideration the importance of the money being spent in England, thereby helping to reduce unemployment.

"It is their belief that the floating of the loan in New York, in 'prosperous America,' may establish a basis for many future orders from Australia."

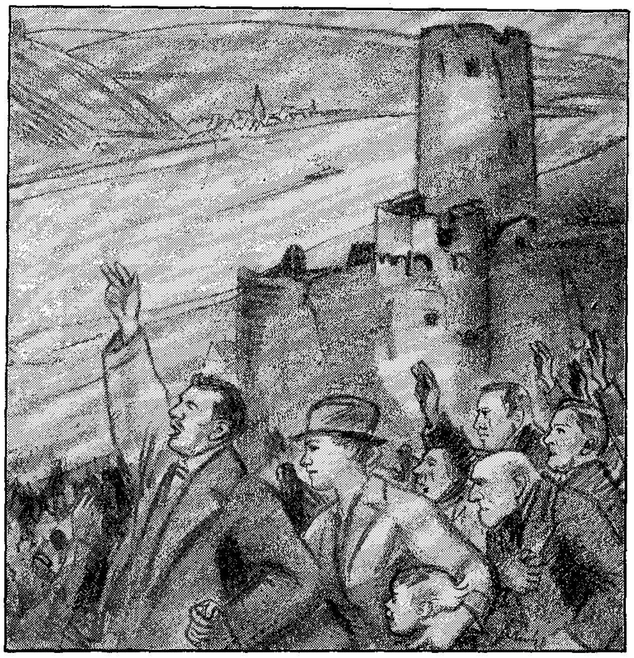
Australia's side of the case is presented in a dispatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* from its Melbourne correspondent, who reports that the action was not the result of a hasty decision, but followed the visits of Australia's Treasurer, Hon. Dr. E. C. G. Page, to New York and London, and subsequent consultation with the British Government financial group, which usually undertakes the Commonwealth's flotations in London. We read then:

"The view was exprest in Ministerial circles that the Commonwealth would prefer to continue the London arrangements, but it was absurd and undesirable to attempt to force a loan on the London market, which the Government was informed on the highest authority, in the present circumstances, would be impolitic in the interests both of Britain and Australia. In any case, the present action is a temporary expedient only. It may be there will be important advantages from the United States holding Commonwealth Loan in connection with gold, the exchange position, and the commerce of Australia and America, the present trade relations showing a large balance against Australia. Mr. Raws, the president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, states the loan was the inevitable development of present economic conditions, and would by no means change the flow of trade. It would be a good thing, he thought, if the United States imposed more stringent conditions than Britain, for example, making a stipulation that the money be borrowed for reproductive purposes, with adequate sinking-funds."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

TEACHING THE GERMAN "YOUNG IDEA HOW TO SHOOT"

ATHLETIC TRAINING in Germany for the young is seen as a distinct military preparation by various French journalists, who fear the Germans even when they are bearing the gift of proposals for a security pact along the Rhine. The most important nationalist and military German organizations, we learn from the Paris *Journal des Débats*, have all established special divisions for the young. The organizations specifically mentioned are the Stahlhelm, Wehrwolf, Heimatbund, and the Kriegervereine, whose younger branches are entitled the Jungstahlhelm, the Jungwehrwolf, the Jungheimatbund. Branches of these societies are formed in each village, and there is an understanding among the parent organizations by which competition is avoided. To these societies the Reichswehr furnishes Army officers as instructors, and we are told:



LEST GERMANS FORGET THE RHINELAND

"A thousand years—925 to 1925—it was German, and to-day is more German than ever!"

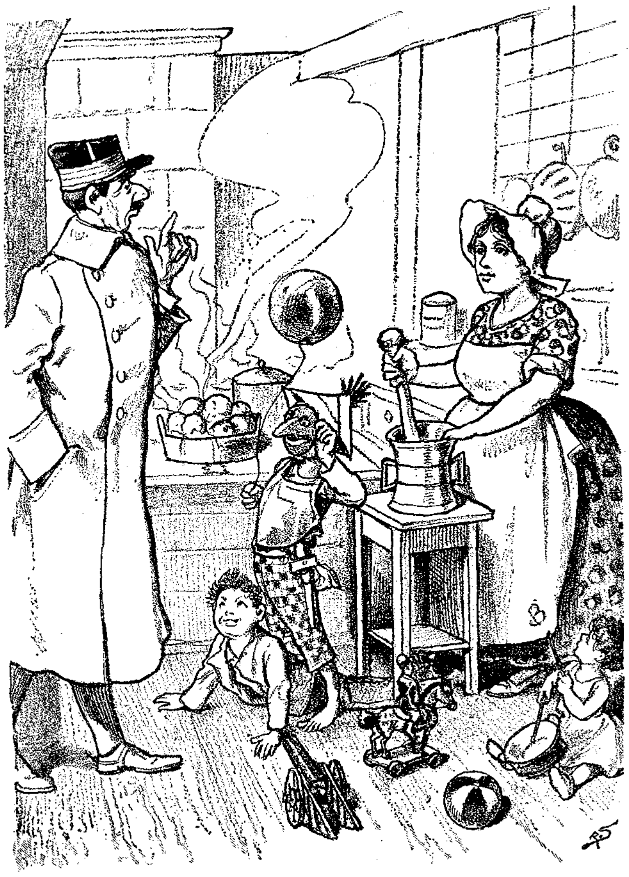
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

> "Under the cloak of athletic instructors, these men are truly military instructors for the young. There are from four to fifteen instructors in each district. Apart from their military pay, they receive a certain sum from the organizations in which they act as instructors. Exercises take place twice a week. In addition there are special courses for the more advanced young men, in order to build them into future officers. The students of the best of these associations are destined ultimately to command the local units of the associations of the young.
>
> "The military instructors of these associations have, as their first duty, to draw up a list of the young people in each locality of the age of 14 to 21. The municipal authorities and the police have their orders to help toward the exactness of these lists. The young men whose names are inscribed must undergo health inspection as in the Army. In a word, the whole affair is real recruiting, officially organized by the German Government. It is the hand of the Government laid upon the young to train them after its wish. It is the organization and the militarization of the whole German nation from the age of 14 upwards."

In all parts of Germany these societies are to be found, and they enroll young people, no matter of what political opinion, says the *Journal des Débats*, which tells us that in a city in the "thoroughly Socialist district of Thuringia," there took place last May a great Nationalist manifestation, in which appeared 5,000 young people of from 18 to 25 years, beneath the flag of the Reich in the midst of an enthusiastic populace. According to this Paris daily these 5,000 young men were practically soldiers, with soldierly accouterment and customs, even to the point of having billets of lodging among the inhabitants of the town.

A Berlin correspondent of the Paris *Eclair* states that President von Hindenburg himself is very interested in these German athletic societies, and quotes a letter of the President's in which he speaks of physical exercise as being a civic duty, because it insures the health of the people and develops their energy, solidarity, and courage. This correspondent says that the gravest part of the matter is the fact that the nation which is forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles to have military training, according to the old obligatory system, is practising a really intensive preparation for war among its youth, under the guidance of a secret general staff. Among the numerous sins Germany has committed in the matter of disarmament, says this French writer, this preparation is the most grievous, and he alleges that it encourages the German people in the hope of revenge, much more than did the election of von Hindenburg. We read then:

> "To convince oneself of the truth of this statement, one has only to go to Germany and look about. Every evidence is there of youth in preparation, a youth which keeps intact all its moral forces because, never having believed in the military defeat of Germany, it sees to-day Germany's economic victory. The work that is going on, as evidenced in the Rhineland itself, which is under our control and our arms, may be imagined to be much more extensive in that part of Germany which is wholly free. It is very simple. All that was necessary to do was to create or develop athletic associations, which, under their camouflage of nationalism or democracy, had one and the same purpose, namely, to militarize the young Germans, give them physical training and endurance, and above all, by discipline to maintain their morale at the point of the bloody sacrifices that will one day be demanded of them for greater Germany."



AN AUSTRIAN THRUST AT FRANCE

"From a French report on German armaments: 'I saw in a place, falsely called a kitchen, a Big Bertha, with a mortar, hand weapons of all kinds, and the model of a new gas-mask.' "

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

ENGLAND'S EMPTY PRISONS

CONDITIONS OF CRIME in England give the press there a feeling of reassurance, because the record shows that there has been a great improvement since crime reached its zenith after the war. At the same time, they are encouraged by the fact that since 1914 more than twenty prisons in England and Wales have been closed, which is said to be "practically a third of the total." Yet, it is pointed out that the decrease in the number of persons sent to prison does not mean such a great falling-off in crime as would seem, but that the improvement in the situation, according to social reformers, is due to the gradual effects of probationary rather than prison treatment for offenders. There are now only about forty prisons in use throughout the country, according to the London *Daily Express*, which says that these are by no means fully occupied. This astonishing reduction in the number of jails reflects the 75 per cent. decrease in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment since 1913, says this journal, which adds that the total prison population in the year 1923-24 was only 58,216 as against 167,000 ten years earlier. We read then:

> "The great increase in the use of probationary measures for adults and of Borstal institutions for young people, which has brought about this decrease in the prison population, has resulted in the Prison Commissioners assiduously carrying out, during the past few years, a policy of closing down and selling prisons which are no longer needed.
>
> "Ipswich prison opened its gates to its last prisoner this week, leaving Norwich jail to serve all Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. On Monday and Tuesday a great sale will be held of all the surplus equipment and furniture of the prison in Carliol Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne, which was closed some months ago.
>
> "Even the contents of the prison chapel will come under the hammer. An oak altar, an oak Glastonbury chair, an organ in polished oak, a Bible, and a Roman Catholic altar are among the lots. Fiber pillows, blankets, and clothing will be sold as well."

A prominent official of the British Home Office is quoted by this newspaper as saying that "the reason for the closing down of the prisons is simply that fewer and fewer people are being committed to prison." He adds that "the tendency nowadays is to reform a man or woman, if it is in any way possible," because, to quote this official further:

> "Prison does not reform a person who commits a crime, and should only be used as a last resort.
>
> "The great decrease in the number of people committed to prison is largely due to the increased use of probationary methods. Greater care is taken of people under probation, and the sending of boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one to Borstal institutions instead of to jail is now bearing fruit.
>
> "There is no doubt that the time will come when prisons will be used only for habitual criminals, for people in connection with whom all attempts at reform have failed.
>
> "I do not think that any more prisons will be closed now for some time. The prisons which have been closed have been shut down in the interests of economy. Persons committed to prison in an area in which the local prison has been closed are now sent to a neighboring jail."

A number of the prisons which have been closed, *The Daily Express* goes on to say, are now being used as dwelling places to meet England's dire shortage of houses. Also, we are told that many were used during the war by the War Office for barracks or as places for the confinement of conscientious objectors. The astonishing decrease in the number of persons committed to prison in 1923-24 as against 1913-14 is shown in the following table, cited by this journal:

	Prisoners	
	1923-24	*1913-14*
"Drunkenness	11,425	51,851
Begging and sleeping out	3,046	15,019
Breach of police regulations	1,778	8,661
Prostitution	1,209	7,952
Assaults	3,083	8,666
Larceny, embezzlement, etc	12,129	19,126
Burglary, etc	1,734	1,960
Murder, manslaughter, wounding	445	474"

During the first few years of this century, *The Daily Express* advises us, approximately 500 people out of every 100,000 of the population were sent to prison each year, while to-day the percentage is just over 100 in 100,000. The greatest drop has necessarily been in summary convictions, such as for drunkenness and similar offenses. But, this newspaper adds:

> "The decrease in the number of persons sent to prison is not, however, an indication that crime has decreased in proportion. Indeed, in 1923 more than 110,000 crimes were known to the police to have been committed. This figure was the highest recorded during the sixty-seven years in which such a calculation had been made.
>
> "It is recognized now, however, that crime has shown a decided falling-off since reaching its zenith after the war. Social reformers believe that this is due to the gradually working effects of probationary rather than prison treatment for people committing criminal acts."

A comparison of crime conditions in England and in the United States and in France interests the Manchester *Guardian* to remark that while crimes of violence in England, according to a recent Blue-Book, are becoming less frequent, squads of expert police marksmen were not long ago patrolling Chicago and, according to the Chief of Police of that city, making "work for hospitals and not for lawyers." *The Guardian* goes on to say:

> "Nor is Chicago an oasis of criminals in a desert of law-abiding Americans. A Judge of the Supreme Court of America has given it as his cheerful opinion that there are 'at least 135,000' women and men in the United States who have unlawfully taken life. This view is at least not upset by last year's figures, which showed that while there were only seventy-one murders in England and Wales, with a population of forty millions, New York's six millions brought off between them two hundred and seventy murders, and Chicago's two millions two hundred and seven murders. So we may comfort ourselves here, after escaping our traffic perils, by reflecting that methods more violent are not very likely to be used against us."

On the other hand, says this Manchester newspaper, England's Paris neighbors, whose chauffeurs have a Gallic verve and dash about them that make the boulevards, to say the least, no safer than our streets, can not keep their spirits up by remembering that their criminals are becoming less common. Thus the Paris Municipal Council is said to have been discussing what is to be done about the increase in assaults by day and night, and burglaries, and we read:

> "The Prefect of Police argued that at least 2,500 more police were needed to give Parisians satisfactory protection. Whether he finds, as some of our English officials are finding, that the added burdens of traffic control in busy centers absorb policemen who might otherwise be guarding the suburbs he is not reported to have said. But Paris, equally with our own cities, will certainly want more and more men on patrol duty. So one fears that the ratepayers of Paris will have to resign themselves to some addition to their police force."

Washington press dispatches indicate that England's crime statistics are of interest to that city because they reveal that "while England is putting signs of 'to let' on its prisons, prisons in all parts of the United States are overflowing." An Ottawa press dispatch to the Montreal *Gazette* relates that while recent Canadian crime statistics are not available at the moment, it was stated at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there has been "a marked increase in crime since the war," altho it is pointed out that "crime in Canada decreased during the war period." According to this Ottawa dispatch—

> "The penitentiary population of Canada has varied only a few hundred during the past four years and the 1924 figures are lower than the two preceding years. In the penitentiaries controlled by the Department of Justice there were in 1921, 2,150 prisoners; in 1922, there were 2,640 prisoners; in 1923, there were 2,480, and last year there was a drop to 2,225. "Of the total penitentiary population of Canada last year 692 were at Kingston, 551 were at St. Vincent de Paul, 266 at Dorchester, 199 in Manitoba, 224 in British Columbia, and 293 in Saskatchewan."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PERILS OF THE SUMMER SUN

A WARM BATH is all right; but not one in boiling water. Similarly, a "sun-bath" is invigorating, but in excess it may be injurious, or even fatal. A warning is issued by Dr. C. F. Pabst in *Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August). One night last summer, Dr. Pabst tells us, he was called to attend one of the worst cases of sunburn he had ever seen. The patient was a young man who had spent the day at a bathing-beach and, like many persons whose opportunities for outings are few, had made the most of his time, remaining in his bathing-suit for hours under the broiling midsummer sun. He was paying for his indiscretion. His face was fire-red and swollen. His arms, shoulders, and legs literally were scorched, just as if he had exposed his naked body to the heat of a blast furnace. His eyes were narrow slits. He was nauseated and had a high fever. He screamed with pain when the doctor attempted to treat him. We read further:

"For three days he remained in bed, deathly ill and scarcely able to move. His was an extreme case, and yet it was typical of thousands of others that come within my own and other skin specialist's experience every summer. For few persons seem to realize that a severe case of sunburn actually is a dangerous affliction that causes not only excruciating pain, but may permanently affect the health, cause chronic skin diseases, and even result in death.

HOW TO AVOID SUNBURN

1. Protect yourself from direct rays of the sun in July and August.
2. Build up a coat of tan, if you can. This deposit of pigment will prevent the sun from burning your skin.
3. Acquire this tan gradually through short exposures.
4. If you have a skin that doesn't tan, stop exposing yourself. For you, every new exposure means a new burn.
5. Wear a hat with a brim or carry a parasol.
6. Don't go to sleep on the beach in direct sunlight.
7. Don't go fishing or boating in the middle of the day in sunshine. Reflected light from the water will burn you, even tho you wear a hat.
8. Remember that a severe case of sunburn may have serious and lasting results.

"So little do people understand sunburn that they often martyrize themselves by deliberately burning their skins, not for the beneficial effects of sunlight, but to acquire a 'coat of tan.'

"An office worker goes to the beach for a week-end. He decides to get a 'good coat of tan' and impress his fellow workers on Monday morning. He gets the tan, but doesn't appear Monday morning. He is in bed. The statistics of hours lost from work on account of sunburn, if such records were available, I am sure would be amazing. In fact, a tanned skin is no index to health. A bronzed skin may cover the most serious of body disorders.

"July and August are the dangerous months for sunburn, for then the sun delivers the most ultra-violet light, the invisible part of sunshine that burns the skin.

"Ultra-violet light, we recently have discovered, helps cure many ills. It is especially beneficial in treating skin diseases, such as acne and eczema. But while it is good for us to be in the sunshine, out-of-doors, the danger lies in getting too large a dose of ultra-violet light in a single exposure.

"Sunburn is caused when ultra-violet light is stopt in the skin cells. The light causes a chemical change. A poison is manufactured that enters the blood, causing fever and headache. The chemical burn kills the skin. Some of this dead skin has to be absorbed by the blood, and this process adds to the poisoning.

"All this means extra work for the blood. Large supplies of blood rush to the burned surfaces with consequent disturbance of the circulatory system. This may be followed by congestion of the lungs and inflammation of the kidneys.

"The heat of sunshine has nothing to do with the burning. You can prove this for yourself. Expose your arm to a 90-degree temperature before a fireplace, or immerse it in hot water. The skin reddens, but the redness disappears when the heat is removed. Expose your arm in direct sunlight of the same temperature for two or three hours and you will receive a burn lasting for days.

"Sometimes, not always, sunburn is followed by pigmentation—discoloration of the skin—the familiar 'coat of tan.' Sometimes this pigment, instead of being distributed evenly, collects in spots that we call freckles. The pigment is manufactured in the deepest layer of skin cells. Under a microscope the pigment looks like tiny particles of brown paint. The more of these particles manufactured, the darker the skin becomes.

"But perhaps you are one of those unfortunate individuals who never tan. You suffer far worse from sunburn than your bronzed companion. Why?"

The latest experiments with ultra-violet light lead us to believe, Dr. Pabst says, that the presence of pigment in the skin aids in transmission of light. That is, after you have acquired a coat of tan, the ultra-violet light can get through your skin, enter the blood, and be diffused through the body without being stopt on the way to produce a chemical burn. He goes on:

"Recent tests indicate that there may be relief for non-tanning skins in a preparation containing esculin, derived from horse chestnuts. This is put on before exposure to the sun.

"When you fish or lie in the sun for hours at a time, exposing skin that has been protected all winter, you are inviting trouble. The skin can not manufacture pigment quickly enough or in large enough quantity to protect you from burns.

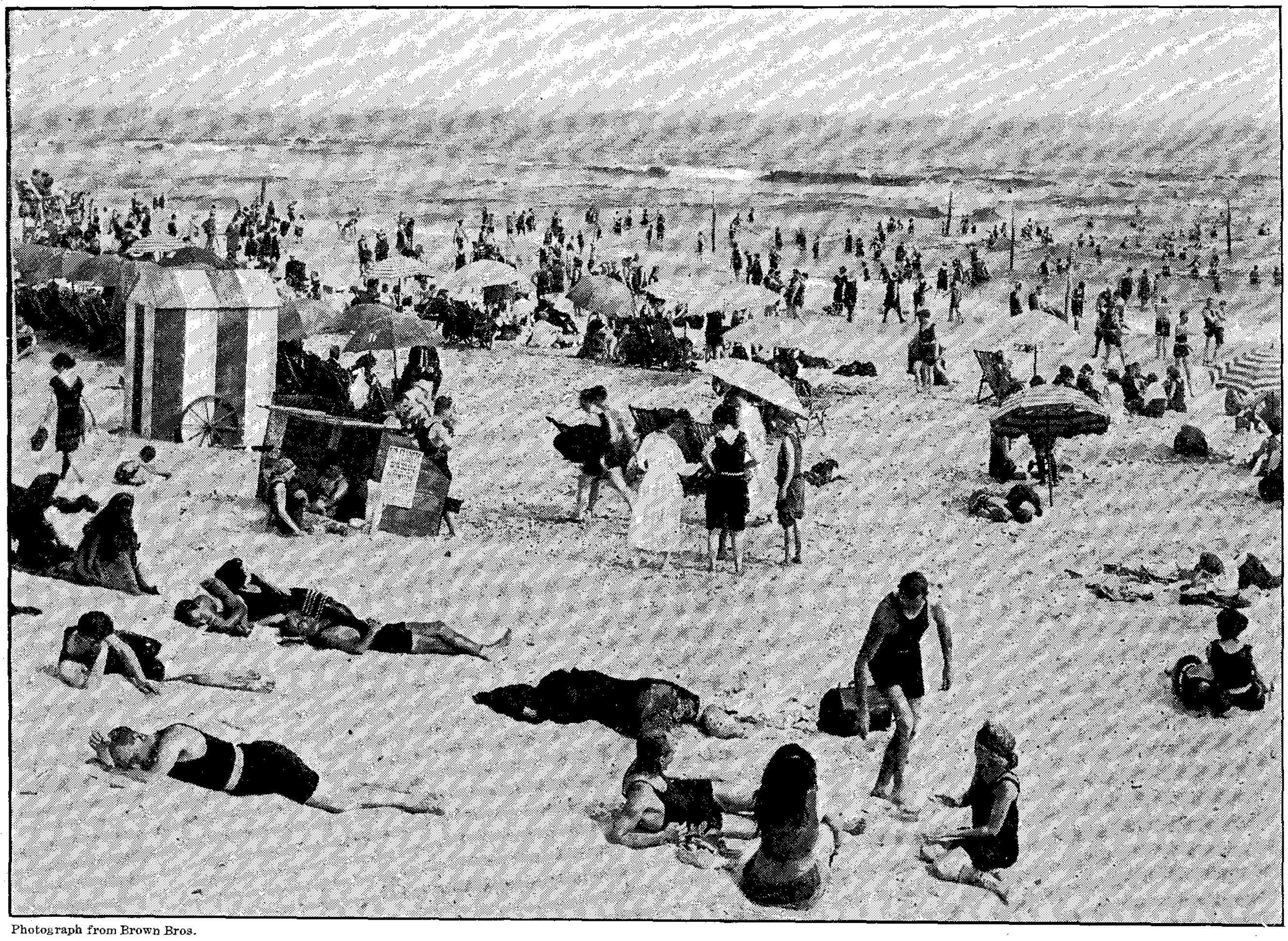
"Burns may be considered in three classes—first degree, when the skin is simply inflamed; second degree, when blisters are formed; and third degree, when charring takes place. A burn of the first degree, covering the entire body, probably would result in death. A blistering burn on half the body would be as severe, and a charring burn on a third of the body, equally so. That is, a superficial burn is as serious as one that blisters, if covering twice the area.

"You probably have noticed that you have suffered your worst burns while you were on water in a boat. That is because water reflects ultra-violet light and this reaches your face and eyes, even if they are protected from direct rays of the sun by a hat.

"One of the best and simplest treatments for shock from sunburn, is to get into a tub of lukewarm water into which a pound of bicarbonate of soda has been dissolved. A physician always should be called, since heart stimulants may be required to prevent collapse. Any sort of fat helps to soothe sunburn. Either lard or butter can be used in an emergency."

THE DEADLY SIDEWALK—Railroad traveling is now safer than walking, according to a headline-writer in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). As a result of safety campaigns conducted by the railroads, he says, grade-crossing accidents decreased 15 per cent. in 1924 as compared with the yearly average for the years of 1921 to 1923. The authority for this statement is R. H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association, who made it addressing the annual meeting in Chicago, April 28. We read further:

"Grade-crossing accidents constitute one of the most serious safety problems confronting the railroads. Passengers on railway trains numbered 931,000,000 persons in 1924, with only 149 fatalities. The number injured was 15 per cent. less than the



Photograph from Brown Bros.

ENOUGH IS SPLENDID—TOO MUCH IS PERILOUS

average for the previous four years, and the smallest since 1901. Despite the fact that the greatest traffic on record was handled in 1924, there was a decrease in the number of fatal accidents to employees, fewer losing their lives than during any one year since records were started in 1888. Also fewer employees were injured, according to Mr. Aishton."

BERLIN "BUILT ON THE SAND"

THE "HOUSE BUILT ON THE SAND" of the Scriptural parable is found in great numbers in Berlin, according to a writer in the *Berliner Tageblatt*. The whole city, he asserts, is built on sand, and some of its houses rise and descend with the fluctuating level of underground waters. In this it differs radically from Venice, which is built on piles, and from New York, which rests on rock. The sand underneath Berlin, however, is of good quality, and Berlin's foundations as a rule are secure. The least secure soil is in the heart of the city, where a water channel was formed when currents from the glaciers of the Ice Age sought an exit to the sea. To quote a translation made for the New York *Times:*

"The firm ground consists generally of diluvial sands of various kinds. Underneath the sand are layers of clay. About 300 meters further down are deposits of wood-coal, but they are not extensive enough to justify commercial exploitation. The geological variations of Berlin's subsoil are increased by the fact that in certain places, at a depth of 130 to 140 meters, there are deposits of brine which contain about 3 per cent. of common salt. These deposits reach a depth of 100 meters. Numerous houses in Berlin are marked by signs bearing the legend that in the past the sites on which the buildings stand were places where borings were made for the mining of this salt. There are also deposits of amber.

"Of particular interest are the recent finds, on the slopes of the original water channel, of remains of prehistoric animals. In the geological museum of the city may be seen bones of animals found during excavation work for the subway and the foundations of certain buildings. The bones belonged to the mastodon, rhinoceros and giant stag. In many places Berlin's buildings rest on peat. The soil in the central part of the city contains pits filled with slime composed of decayed vegetable matter. They extend to a depth of about sixty meters, and so far geologists have been unable to account for their appearance. These pits are the worst enemies of builders. Because of them certain important building projects in Berlin had to be given up after numerous attempts had been made to overcome the difficulty.

"A noteworthy instance was the abandonment of the project to erect a tower annex to the railroad terminal on Friedrichstrasse. In sinking the foundation shaft underground water was encountered at a depth of three meters, and the whole building plot was turned into a small lake. Borings in near-by places established the fact that there was a large pit of vegetable matter, from ten to twenty-three meters deep, under the ground.

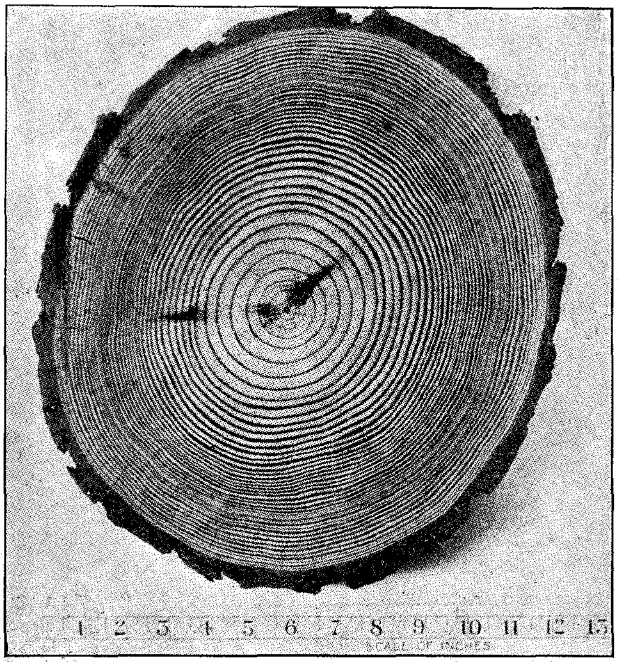
"Similar difficulties were encountered in building the large structure on Museum Island. Every time it was thought that solid ground had been struck a pit would appear, making it necessary to sink the shafts still further, until a depth of sixty meters was reached. It was at a very great cost and after Roman arches had been built across these pits, on top of which the foundations were sunk, that the building could proceed.

"In Charlottenburg, not far from the City Park, there is a row of houses built on piles. During the construction the City Terminal pillars sank completely overnight in pits of slime. The building sciences have been powerless against them, but other sciences have tried to utilize them for some useful purpose. Thus during the war it was attempted to extract fatty substances from the decayed vegetable matter. The method, however, had not been developed to the extent of permitting its commercial use.

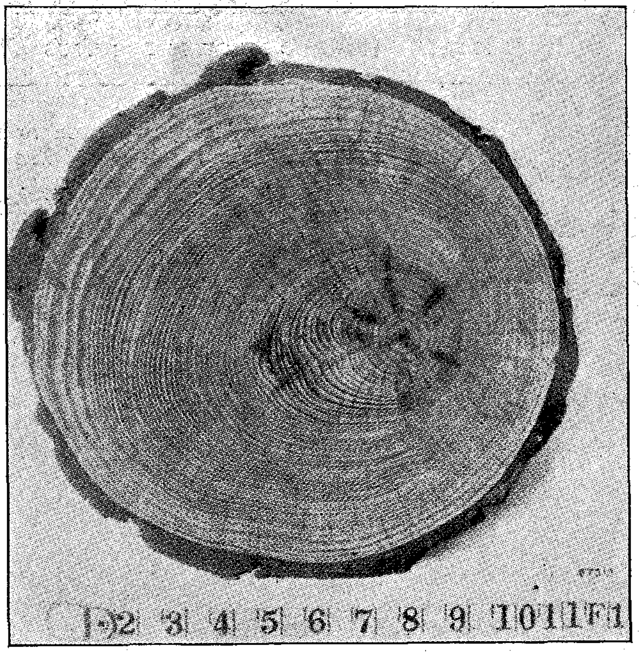
"The authorities, of course, are aware of the treacherous character of the underlying strata of Berlin's soil and have made provisions against possible harm which any change in the position of the subterranean layers may cause. These spots of uncertain stability in Berlin, however, are exceptions, while in other cities in Germany, Hamburg and Danzig, for example, they are the rule. The last-named cities can not even boast of much sand, whereas Berlin has a great deal of it that is of firm quality."

TOLERANT AND INTOLERANT TREES

MAN IS NOT THE ONLY INHABITANT of this earth that grows crotchety and exacting in old age, declares R. D. Forbes, and he illustrates the point by citing the habits of certain trees which get along well together during their earlier years, but later "elbow each other for 'a place in the sun.'" A literal place in the sun, of course, the trees are seeking. Light they must have, or the chlorophyll of their leaves could not function; and without such functioning, there would be no life for the tree, nor, incidentally, any animal life in the world. But the young tree organism appears to have a certain resiliency or adaptability that the old tree lacks; for, according to Mr. Forbes, writing in *American Forests* (Washington), seedlings, for example of the poplar, may live for several months in shade that a full-grown poplar probably could not tolerate for a term of weeks. But there is also great diversity among different genera of trees as to the relative amount of light required. In the parlance of the forester, trees are "tolerant" if they can withstand shade; "intolerant" if they thrive only in brilliant light. For the practical forester, it is obviously important to know just how each species of tree is to be classed in this regard, in relation to its fellows of the woodland. Says Mr. Forbes:



MORE LIGHT AT FIRST, LESS LATER



LESS LIGHT AT FIRST, MORE LATER

In the upper cross-section the wide rings near the center show that the tree in its youth had plenty of sunlight, but that as it grew older other trees, crowding in upon it, stole its light and slowed down its growth. This is shown by the narrow outer rings. In the lower cross-section, we find an opposite story told.

"The value of even limited knowledge of the tolerance of our numerous tree species in America is appreciated by the forester when he is called upon to solve some of the commonest problems of his profession. Suppose he wishes to cut a forest in such a way as to insure a natural regrowth of at least equal value. American forests, and particularly our hardwood forests, are often very complex and variable mixtures of tree species. In any forest some species are much more valuable than others. If the timber is to be cut in such a way that the second generation of trees will include at least as many of the valuable kinds as the original forest, the cutting must be done with a full knowledge of the demands for light of both the valuable and the worthless kinds.

"For example, in the moist 'coves' of the southern Appalachians tulip poplar is the most valuable tree. It grows in the virgin forest among a host of other kinds—various oaks, maple, basswood, hemlock, to mention but a few. Some of these are fairly valuable and others are worthless or, because of slow growth, much less desirable than the rest. Now, the poplar demands much light, while several of its companions, notably the maple and hemlock, can get along with comparatively little. Clearly, then, if the coves are to reforest naturally to at least a fair proportion of poplar after the virgin forest is logged, the cutting must be heavy enough to allow plenty of sunlight to reach the forest floor. If logging were to take out only a tree here and there, as has often happened in the past—when individual poplars, the only really valuable trees in the days of cheap lumber, were alone sought and cut without the removal of anything else—no seedling poplars would come in to take their place, because of the shade in the comparatively small opening. Hemlock and maple seedlings, on the other hand, would have no difficulty in coming up in the opening left by the poplar. Thus the forest would deteriorate in value as a result of the substitution of inferior kinds for valuable kinds.

"Another situation in which the forester must know the demands of trees for light is in thinning out crowded stands to secure the most rapid growth in both volume and quality.

"Knot-holes are one of the most common defects in lumber. Even when they do not drop out or cut down the strength of the piece, they are unsightly or, in the case of resinous woods, resistant to paints. Knots are nothing more or less than sections from old limbs of the tree. While still alive and for a few years after their death, these limbs were gradually embedded in solid wood as the tree grew. Finally, the dead limbs broke off, their stubs were completely covered with wood, and all subsequent wood that grew over their buried ends was clear and free from knots. That is why the clearest wood in a tree is the outside layers.

"Now light, or rather the lack of it, is the cause of the dying of a tree's lower limbs and its gradual pruning by natural means. This process is, of course, very much slower in the case of tolerant trees than intolerant ones, because where the leaves can get along with little sunlight the limbs do not die early. Young hemlocks, for example, have many lower green limbs, even in fairly dense stands.

"Except in a forest of many species, where much improvement can be wrought by cutting out the poorer kinds, thinning is largely a process of salvaging trees which were doomed in time anyway. By cutting out all trees which are likely to die or to grow slowly in the next five or ten years, the forester not only makes use of wood which would otherwise be a dead loss to the forest owner, but gives extra light and also soil moisture to the trees which he leaves. This increases the growth of the leading individuals, and if repeated at intervals may bring them to saw-log size, say, ten or fifteen years earlier than similar trees in unthinned woods.

"The forester's main guide in selecting the trees to come out in thinning is the amount of space which he judges their crowns need for vigorous growth. This is wholly a matter of light. He regulates the severity of the thinning by his knowledge of the light requirements of the species. He thins intolerant trees far more heavily than tolerant."

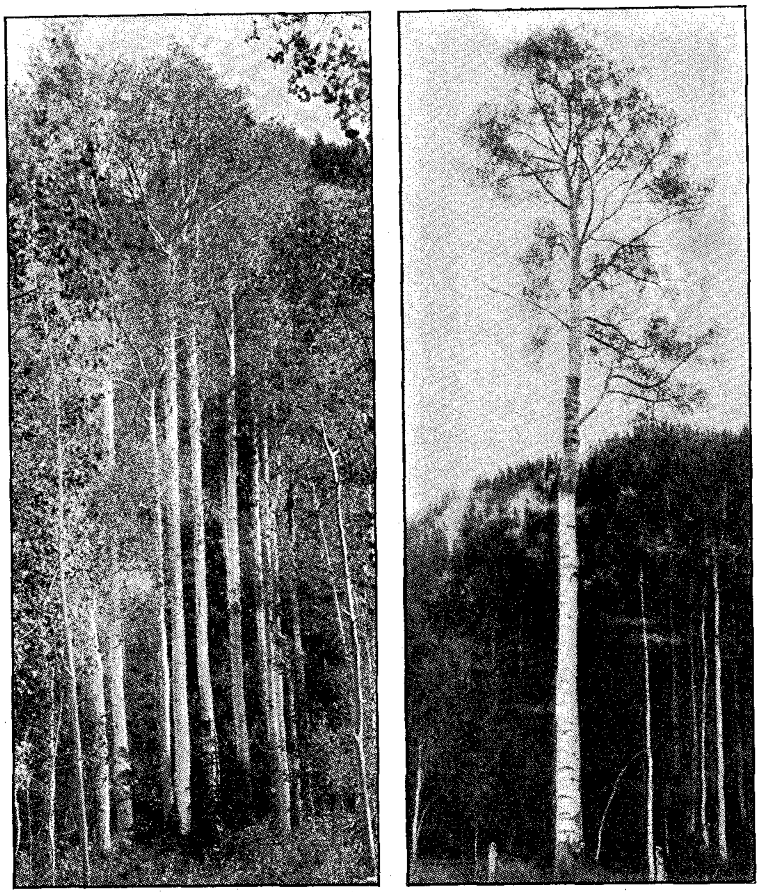
CAR INSPECTION BY RADIO

USE OF A RADIO RECEIVING SET to detect electrical and mechanical defects in cars is being tried by the Railway & Lighting Company in Charleston, South Carolina. An unusual coincidence was the direct cause for making this experiment, we are told by John O. Gerson, cadet engineer of the company, writing in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York). Local electrical dealers were doing a large business in radio supplies, and it was to their interest in encouraging sales to reduce to a minimum noises from electric-motors, arc lights, etc. The railway company had received several letters complaining about the radio noise caused by street-cars. One morning a complaint specified by number two noisy cars. That afternoon both cars were reported by their motormen on account of electrical defects. This naturally suggested that if radio sets carefully built not to hear static disturbances could detect defective motors, a set specially sensitive to static placed near a trolley wire could detect troubles even more easily. We read:

"With this thought in mind a small set was procured and installed with a loop antenna at the car-house. Discharges were plainly heard and several defects discovered. It was then decided that an outdoor antenna placed parallel to the trolley wire could by simple induction and subsequent amplification make audible considerably more. A 50-foot antenna was constructed about 100 feet from the main-line trolley wire and the primary circuit provided with only a condenser and no coil, so that any low-frequency voltage induced in the aerial will not cause oscillations in the primary but will merely be amplified by the tube and impress on the secondary circuit in which the phones are placed. With this connection a noise very similar to that heard when standing in a car with its trap door open is heard in the phones. On four-motor cars the four motors can be heard distinctly at different pitches as far away as a mile. Every movement of the car can be heard long before the car is seen. A motor that is pulling too much current can be detected easily by the louder hum in the ear-phones. In this way electrical or mechanical troubles which might easily get by the regular inspection can be discovered before the motor breaks down completely.

"This set-up, however, does not allow the operator to detect high-frequency arcs from brushes, commutators, trolley-wheels—in fact, not any arc on the car. For this purpose a coil is connected across the primary condenser making an oscillating circuit in the primary. Any arc in the vicinity of the aerial will then make a loud hiss in the phone. A little practise enables the operator to determine the origin of the different kinds of noise. For instance, a sustained arc is due to a defective brush, a rather weak variable arc is caused generally by commutators, and an intermittent arc by worn or defective trolley-wheels.

"Several worn brushes and trolley-wheels have been located by the second connection."



Illustrations from *American Forests and Forest Life* (Washington, D. C.)

THE TOLERANCE OF YOUTH AND THE INTOLERANCE OF AGE

At the left a group of young aspen, whose dense and crowded crowns show how in youth the aspen leaves can endure much shade. In contrast to the vitality of youth is the veteran of the same species at the right, whose crown is open and rather sparse, showing that as the tree approaches old age its leaves demand more and more light.

LIVING GASOLINE MOTORS

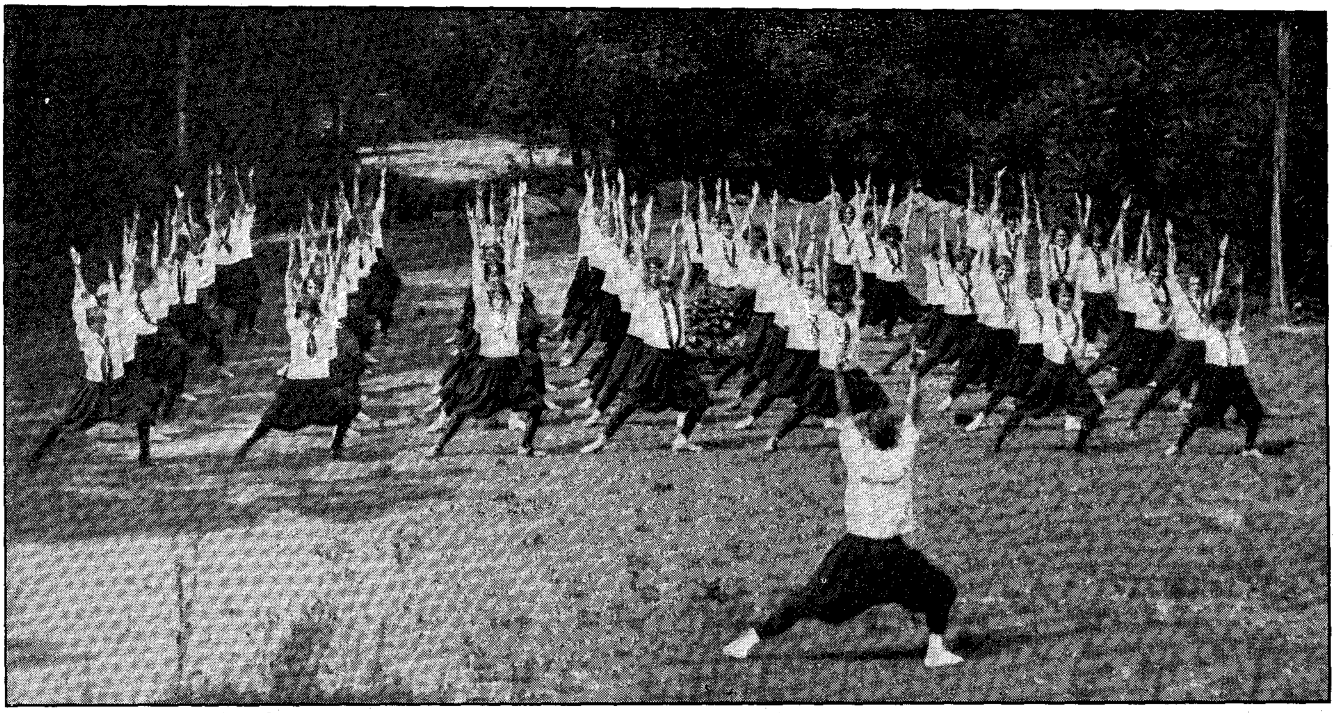
THAT CERTAIN FISH, unlike man and other animals, are able to use what we call "mineral oils" as nutriment and are thus to be classed as "petrol motors," we are told by Dr. J. Laumonier, writing in *Le Petit Provençal* (Marseilles). The fact that the oils of these fish contain a considerable proportion of hydrocarbons of the petroleum group may make them utilizable for industrial purposes, he thinks, and may thus render the exhaustion of our oil deposits less menacing. We read:

"Fish-oils particularly attracted the attention of chemists during the Great War, when it was necessary at all costs to procure carbohydrates. And in this way scientists were led to a singular discovery.

"Dwellers in coastal regions and especially in the north, have always used shark oil for heat and light. Such oils furnish a brilliant light and give off much heat in burning, but so far their exact composition has not been well known and they have been classed with ordinary fats, which are compounds of glycerin and fatty acids, such as palmitic and oleic. But because it was desired to find out exactly what use might be made of them, these oils were seriously investigated during the war, and in 1917 it was found that their composition was not what had been believed. They contain, in fact, not only ordinary neutral fats, but also hydrocarbons, bodies formed solely of a variable number of carbon and hydrogen atoms, without oxygen. Among such compounds are the petrols, the vaselines and the paraffins. Now it is remarkable that petroleum and its derivatives, altho giving out a quantity of heat greater, weight for weight, than vegetable oils, can not be used for food; they undergo no change in the organism and are eliminated precisely as they are taken in. The question then occurred whether certain fish, especially sharks and rays, had the advantage over man and other mammals in this respect, and could oxidize petroleum, thus utilizing it as nutriment.

"In fact, it would seem that this is the case. The oil is particularly abundant in the liver, and it is known that the liver is especially an organ of elaboration. If we place rays on a diet in a maritime laboratory arranged for such experiments, we find after several days, that their livers are poorer in hydrocarbons without any appearance of these in the eliminated products. The ray has thus used substances of the petroleum groups for its own organic needs, just as a fat person, put on a reducing diet, does with the fats of his own tissues. All these creatures, and perhaps others also, are thus, in a way, petrol motors; and this explains how they can sometimes traverse, at great speed and without rest, enormous distances. Man, by using the heat of combustion of petrol to operate his machines, has thus merely imitated a process employed by nature from time immemorial, since the fossil remains of fish of this kind are found in the oldest geological strata.

"The extraction of petrol from fish once rendered practical, we should have there a source of wealth that there would be less and less chance of losing."



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood

BUT CAN THEY DO THIS TWENTY YEARS FROM NOW?

"It will be a great pity and an incalculable loss to the nation," says Frederick L. Hoffman, of the Prudential Insurance Company, "if our fine, vigorous young women do not preserve through middle life the splendid vigorous health they have built up."

WILL THE ATHLETIC GIRL KEEP HER FORM?

WHAT WILL BE THE FATE of the athletic American girl when she enters the category of matrons? Acknowledged the physical superior of the young women of previous generations, will forty see her fair but fat, going the slow way of her predecessors, or will she preserve the new health and beauty level, vanquishing the evils of age as she meets them? She can keep her looks and her vigor if she will continue her rational physical activities, according to Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, who bases his assertions on data from 4,000 adult men and women. He says that many of the chronic degenerative diseases of middle life can be traced to overnutrition, resulting from improper diet and lack of proper exercise. To quote Dr. Hoffman's words from a press bulletin of the company:

"These conclusions rest upon some 4,000 measurements of adult men and women, of different nativities and races. They prove conclusively that present-day American women under thirty are unquestionably better developed than the young women of any previous generation, but they show also that the woman past that age indicates an increase in weight and blood-pressure suggestive of organic impairments. Once such impairments become fixt, they are most difficult to remedy. The three common ones are diseases of the heart, kidney troubles, and intestinal stasis. All three of these may be directly correlated to overnutrition and lack of proper exercise.

"It will be a great pity and an incalculable loss to the nation if our fine, vigorous young women do not preserve through middle life the splendid vigorous health they have built up. To do it they must watch not only their weight but their measurements. Very few persons know anything whatever about their development except in regard to height and weight. Many other bodily proportions and their changes are of the utmost significance.

"Chest expansion is indicative of a person's vitality. Any reduction is likely to mean a diminution of vigor. Muscular strength shows itself in the expansion of the upper arm. When that falls short of its usual measurement, it indicates that the muscular tissue generally is getting flabby. Other measurements have their own significance. Our adult women should watch them carefully under the guidance of a physician if they are to keep in first-class condition and attain a length of life and strength beyond the normal."

WORKING WONDERS WITH STRAW

THAT STRAWS MAY DO MORE THAN SHOW THE WIND is revealed in a triumph of modern chemistry, reported by a writer in the New York *Commercial*, who notes that millions of tons of straw from which the grain has been taken are annually burned or turned under the soil, being regarded as virtually a waste product, but continues:

"Yet straw is very valuable.

"Chemistry can work wonders, as the business and workaday world has good reason to know. A ton of coal may be made to produce enough chemical constituents to sell for more than the coal will bring when offered for fuel purposes, and the coke that is left after its by-products have been extracted is worth more for some purposes than was the original coal.

"Three years ago the Manufacturers' Chemical Co. established a plant in St. Paul's Park, Minn., and began to experiment with straw. It pays from $8 to $10 a ton for its material, which is a good price from a farmer's view-point. From a single ton, by the processes of chemistry, the company obtains:

"Twelve thousand six hundred cubic feet of gas.

"Six hundred and forty pounds of carbon, especially adapted to the manufacture of elastic paint.

"Fifteen gallons of phenol oil of high antiseptic value.

"Four hundred pounds of pitch element, suitable for fire-proof roofing material.

"A substantial amount of acetic acid can also be reclaimed when special equipment is installed.

"The only plant of its kind in the world has already demonstrated that in material, which has heretofore been considered as so much waste, may be found more riches than can be taken from all the gold-mines of the world. Literally hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of valuable products are produced on American farms each year in straw.

"The method of getting that wealth has been demonstrated. Is it not time that the farmers who complain that they are not getting sufficient income from their acres took steps to duplicate the plant of the Manufacturers' Chemical Co.?

"The hint in this brief statement might be acted upon to the end that a tremendous business, important to the agricultural interests of the country, be established."

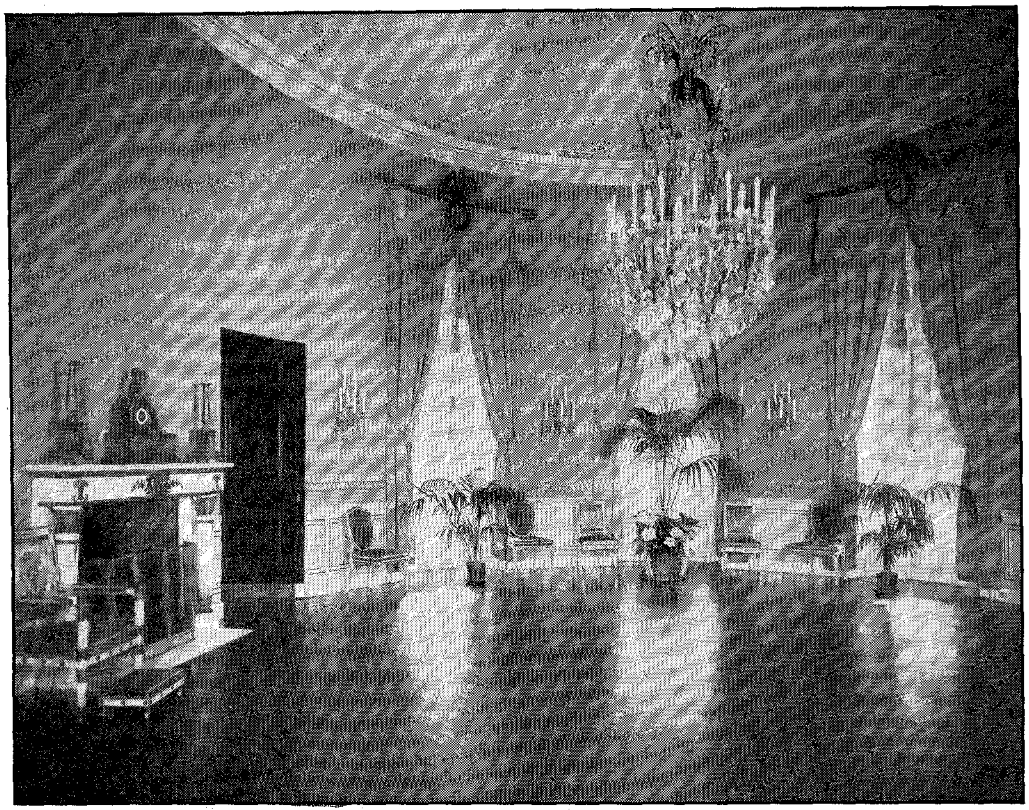
In an article in THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 20, entitled "Can We Read Human Character?", certain statements attributed to A. J. Stone should have been credited to A. J. Snow, Professor of Psychology at Northwestern University.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

WHAT ARTISTS THINK OF THE WHITE HOUSE

WILL THE JEFFERSONIAN SPIRIT in interior decorating return to the White House? When the President and Mrs. Coolidge have settled into the rooms ordered redecorated by Congress, will they like it so well as to urge that the rest of the White House be made to conform? It was the little flurry with England around 1812 that opened the way for French furnishings, at present in large part to be found in the Executive Mansion; but their fitness has now been challenged and the news columns have been busied with an interesting question in esthetics which has stirred the country almost as much as the Scopes trial. We shall doubtless proceed slowly in the matter of change, but from opinions we have gathered and present herewith the majority rule perhaps shows a tendency to turn the tide back into purer Anglo-Saxon channels. The immediate intention, however, is less ambitious than that which appears to have aroused the protests of the American Institute of Architects. The appropriation made by Congress will be used practically to repaint, repaper, and restore such out-of-sight apartments of the mansion as "spring cleaning" calls for in nearly every household. What threw the fat in the fire was the further Congressional declaration that gifts of Colonial furniture would be received for certain semi-public and domestic apartments, subject to the scrutiny and approval of an appointed committee. All the work of refurnishing in 1902, under the supervision of the late Charles F. McKim and Stanford White, and with the approval of the American Institute of Architects, is not to disappear. The Blue Room, which might be called the "French Empire Room," will not be changed. This will soothe the feelings of those who consider that such styles as are now called Colonial are not imposing enough to satisfy the demands of a room which is used for State purposes, including the reception of foreign Ambassadors. The Green and Red Rooms, and certain others of a rather more private character, are said at present to be nondescript in their period fittings, and these are the ones which President and Mrs. Coolidge deem it fitting to furnish in a manner which seems to them more in accord with American traditions and with the architectural character of the White House itself.



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York

SECURE AGAINST CHANGE

The Blue Room in the White House, which is used for formal and diplomatic receptions, will not undergo change from its present French Empire style of decoration.

The present plans, according to the Washington *News*, contemplate redecorating the Coolidge bedrooms and the "Green Room"—the $50,000 appropriated by Congress "won't stretch any further." The work will be supervised by Mr. R. T. H. Halsey, interior-decorating expert with the Metropolitan Museum, who is reported to have said that the three rooms "are to be done over in early American or Adam design, as distinguished from early Colonial." Mr. Halsey's ideas are thus represented:

"The Adam or early Republic, he says, is the style which suits the architecture of the mansion, and also is the style approved by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and other early Presidents up to Monroe.

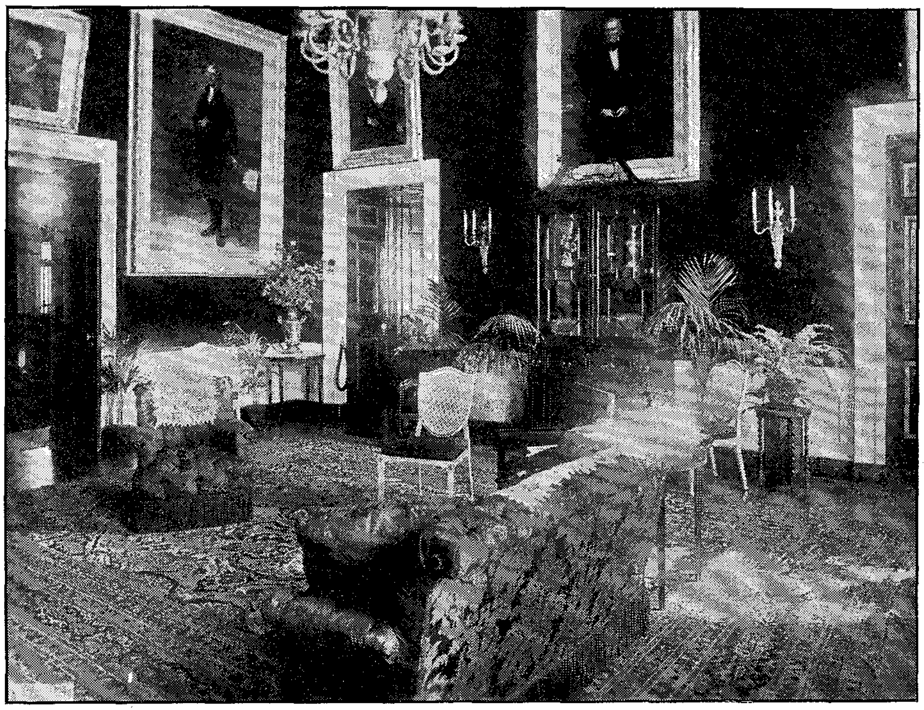
"The colonists came over here to get away from the pomp and artificiality of the Old World, he says. Furniture of the early American period was equal in every respect to that produced by the finest European cabinet-makers. It was severely, simply beautiful in design.

"At the time the White House was built, popularity of the Adam type furniture was sweeping the new American Republic.

"It was not until after the War of 1812, when the White House had just been burned by the British, and everything English was unpopular, that President Monroe was able to introduce French furniture into the Executive Mansion. He had lived much abroad. He liked the French. Besides, he sold the French furniture to the Government.

"But can you imagine Jefferson installing that kind of furniture in the White House?"

To arrive at something like a consensus of expert opinion, we have addrest a number of leading artists, architects and decorators, together with some who are the art editors of daily papers, and also editors of art magazines, asking them to give us their views on the question of the proposed change. Their replies are both interesting and valuable as a general discussion of the question of artistic taste in the furnishing of the "first" American home. So we give our readers the benefit of their views, in part or in whole, on the subject. It will, perhaps, be more logical to start with those who favor the Colonial style as the entire furnishing of the White House. Mr. C. C. Colt, art editor of the Boston *Transcript*, for example, thinks "Colonial furniture would fit," be also "comfortable and ornamental"; but he does not think the White House should be "museumized Colonially." He says further:


Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

TO BE RENOVATED

The "Red Room" which is considered "too nondescript in its period furnishings to give offense over any change in its refitting."

"I think the idea to install Colonial furniture in the White House is a good one. First of all, it fits the architectural style of the house. Second, since the White House is nominally the first house in the land, why should it be furnished with furniture that is not American, and if we have a particular style of furniture of our own, that is agreed to be both ornamental and comfortable, why should it not be used? In the third place, the furniture now in the White House is diversified and of different styles. The house does not hang together, internally, in the matter of decoration."

Mr. Reginald T. Townsend, editor of *Country Life*, is "distinctly in favor of refurnishing the interior of the White House along American lines." His views may be taken as eminently nationalist:

"I can not see why the White House should contain the furniture of other nations, lovely as it might be, and I think the greatest proof of my argument is the charm and simplicity of the new American Wing in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Surely the one place in America that should be all-American is the White House, and I trust that the authorities will see fit to decorate and furnish it in the style and manner worthy of the best traditions of early American architecture."

American views are exprest by the painter, Mr. Leonard Ochtman, who thinks that "so far as the character of the rooms would allow, the White House should be furnished as completely as possible with the simple and dignified Colonial furniture to harmonize with the Colonial architecture of the building." Also the architect, Dwight J. Baum, is to be found "an advocate of American tendencies in design." He points out that "there are certain rooms of the White House where Colonial furniture would not be in scale, but the living-quarters of the President, or the family rooms can be made livable and in good taste at the same time."

A measured view of the subject is also taken by Mr. Peyton Boswell, editor of *The Art News* (New York), and of *The International Studio* (New York), who also sees in the present public discussion of the subject an evidence that art and good taste is taken seriously by the mass of our people. We quote:

"The fact that the national consciousness has been pricked by the realization that the 'first house' of the land is a hodge-podge so far as its furnishings are concerned presents an interesting comment on the status of American taste. It is proof of the increasing interest in art which has made itself felt in the last decade, an interest which has created a more sensitive esthetic standard. The fact that newspapers have considered it good editorial policy to print columns about the White House controversy is an indication that the people as a whole are concerning themselves with a question that pertains to art, for the newspapers keep a knowing hand on the nation's pulse, and do not bother to print news that has no interest to their readers. The growth of our interest in art is also to be measured by the increasing number of museums and museum visitors, by the fact that one museum, the Metropolitan, has a wing which concerns itself exclusively with the early American, and finally it may be seen in such activities as that of the Federation of American Women's Clubs, which now has an art division and an art chairman in almost every city.

"It goes without saying that it is ridiculous to fill a house of the Georgian type of architecture with the furniture of almost every other period. The only room open to the visitor who is 'doing' the White House that is in harmony with the house itself is a Chippendale breakfast-room. But there is nothing in the marble-floored entrance hall, the somberly paneled state dining-room, the stuffy and ornate little 'Blue' and 'Rose' rooms, nor the famed 'East Room' with its incongruous French grandeur that creates an interior calculated to establish harmony either within the house or with the exterior of the building.

"On the other hand it would be regrettable to 'do' the White House in a rigid period style. It will not be necessary to fill the rooms with spinning-wheels and Windsor chairs. In fact, both of these were foreign to the real mansion of early American days, when the finest cabinet work of Sheraton, Chippendale, and the brothers Adam, porcelains from Bow and Chelsea tiles from Holland, *toile de jouy* and Chinese wall-papers with chinoiserie designs from France, and varied products of the silversmith's craft, found their way into American homes. It will naturally be an extremely difficult matter to obtain originals of all these things to furnish the White House, and it might not be a bad idea to depend to some extent on modern reproductions of high quality. Then if the idea is actually carried out, it might happen that owners of real gems of early American furnishings would prefer to leave them to the White House rather than to some museum, provided a strict censorship was practised on pieces for acceptance. Modern reproductions, installed temporarily, could in time give way to genuine pieces that are still treasured by some of the old families along the New England coast and through the South. The work, if it is to be done sanely, must be done gradually, but it certainly should be undertaken if the interior of the house is to have the same gracious dignity as the exterior."

"Furniture and decoration in the Colonial spirit—something that would be recognized as belonging to that famous period of beautiful American cabinet work, the Colonial" is also advocated

(*Continued on page 48*)

CANADA'S OFFENSE AT OUR MOVIES

CANADA HAS HER GRIEVANCE against the American film. The problem in Britain is as nothing compared to hers, declares "A Canadian" in the London *Daily Mail.* "Many British people who deplore the 'Americanization' of Canada do not understand the penetration to which Canada is subject." He speaks also of the Canadian emigration to the United States, 159,063 last year; also Canada's vulnerability to American trade, due to the advertising in the widely circulated American magazines. But what seems to touch the *amour propre* deepest in this Canadian writer is the inroad of the movie; the lack of reciprocity, and the misrepresentation of Canadian life and character when a subject from the North is chosen:

"There are a few firms in Canada producing excellent scenic pictures—in fact, Canadian scenic films are a favorite both in the United States and Britain—but there is none producing the big five-reelers. The country simply is not big enough to stand the production cost.

"What makes it worse is that nearly all the Canadian cinemas are linked together in 'chains' controlled by big American syndicates. The Canadian cinema has therefore very little choice in films, for it has to show what is sent it; and because American theater managers are notoriously unfriendly to imported films, it is almost impossible for either the British or Continental film to get a showing.

"To save their faces, the American owners of Canadian theaters circulate the old story that British films are much inferior to American films and that their audiences will not tolerate them.

"The Americans make blunders here that are never seen in Britain. They seldom take the trouble to 'preview' films and remove any parts that would offend their audiences. During the war the 'news weeklies' showed so much American flag that young Canadian children got the impression that the only nation at war was the United States. And when, in 'Peter Pan,' Peter vanquished the pirates, hauled down the skull-and-crossbones and hoisted his flag, we saw the Stars and Stripes! You can imagine what would happen in an American theater—in an Irish-American city like Boston, for example—if Peter had hauled up the Union Jack!

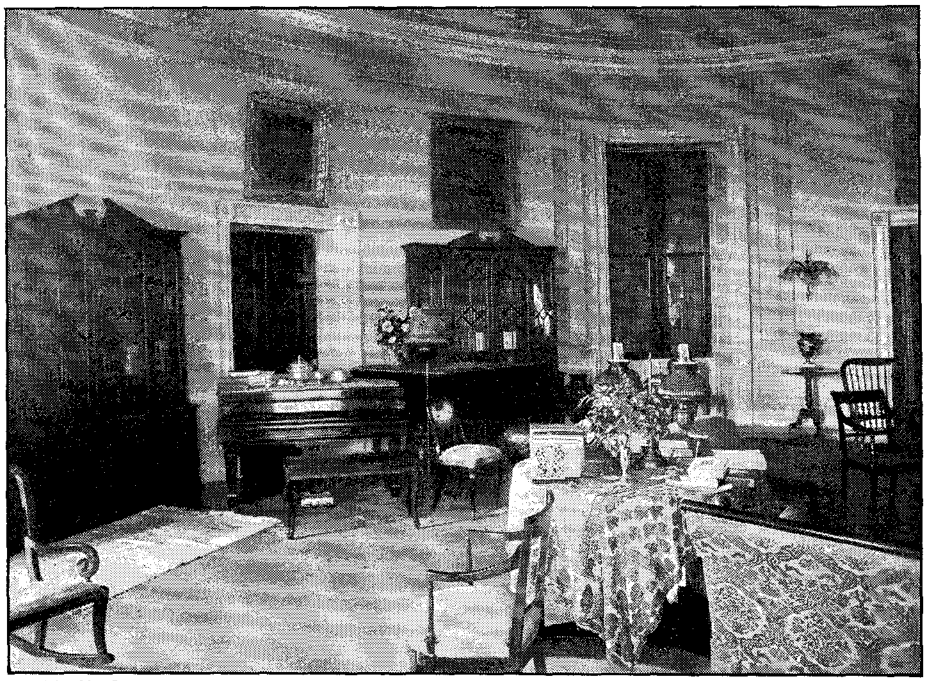
"Canadians are forced, too, to see their own country caricatured. The American producer is very fond of an alleged 'Canadian' background, and so he puts Canada on the screen—in a Hollywood backyard. So we Canadians see 'Northwest Mounted Policemen' wearing the most extraordinary uniforms, with their chevrons upside down, American style, with hats that bear no more resemblance to the genuine Stetson of the 'Mountie' than a high hat does to a saucepan lid. We see weird French-Canadians (picturesquely but quite erroneously described as 'half-breeds') wearing checkered shirts that never appeared on any Canadian back and talking the strangest argot. We see lumberjacks with their hair marcelled and glued straight. Instead of our beautiful native pine-trees and spruces, we see the carefully manicured lawns and tropical shrubbery of Los Angeles."

An even severer critic is found in Tancred Ibsen, grandson of the Norwegian dramatist, who was interviewed by the New York *Times* on his return from Hollywood. American films, he says, "are constructed mechanically, strictly as a business proposition, with happy endings, to provide profitable entertainment." He deplored the absence of inspiration to thought in American films and declared that "in spite of the fact that even the best material is often used it is 'cooked to pieces' and remains just so much worthless broth, the real nutritive value being thrown away."

SANDOR LANDEAU

THE COLORFUL PAINTING reproduced on the cover of this week's DIGEST is characteristic of the work done by Sandor Landeau, a Hungarian-French-American painter who recently died in East Aurora, New York. He was born in Hungary in 1864 of Hungarian and French parents, and received his art training in Paris, where he studied under Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin Constant. He lived in America both before and after his years in Paris, was naturalized as an American citizen, and much of his best work was done here. In addition to many Italian, French and classical subjects, a score of unusual American landscape paintings were found among the pictures in his studio, following his sudden death. He lived much alone in his later years, and was perhaps not as well known in his adopted country as he was abroad.

His reputation began when he was awarded a Gold Medal of the Paris Salon of 1907 for his large Normandy canvas, "Prayer for the Lost at Sea." Several years in Italy resulted in a hundred canvases, including most of the classical pieces, a specimen of which, "Sappho's Ode to Twilight," is shown on the cover of this issue of THE DIGEST. Travels in Europe, including Russia, in Egypt, the Holy Land, Morocco, Mexico, and a considerable part of the United States inspired other paintings, many of which are in museums and private collections in this country and abroad. Fully half of his work, however, remained unsold at the time of his death.



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington

CORNER OF THE WHITE HOUSE LIBRARY

Which may or may not come in for redecoration. Its aspect also might be described as "nondescript."

While he belonged to the classical rather than to the "modern" school of art, a critic in the Boston *Transcript* credits him with new and unusual lighting effects. He was fond of moonlight and twilight, of colors glowing through shadows. His Boston exhibition of some years ago was said to reveal "the first real innovation in the use of chiaroscuro since Rembrandt." He exhibited later in New York, Chicago, California, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and other cities of the Mid-West. As a rule, however, says the writer of a brief biography of him in the Buffalo *Commercial,* he preferred to paint rather than exhibit and "in contrast with many of our better known artists, he was a poor self-advertiser."

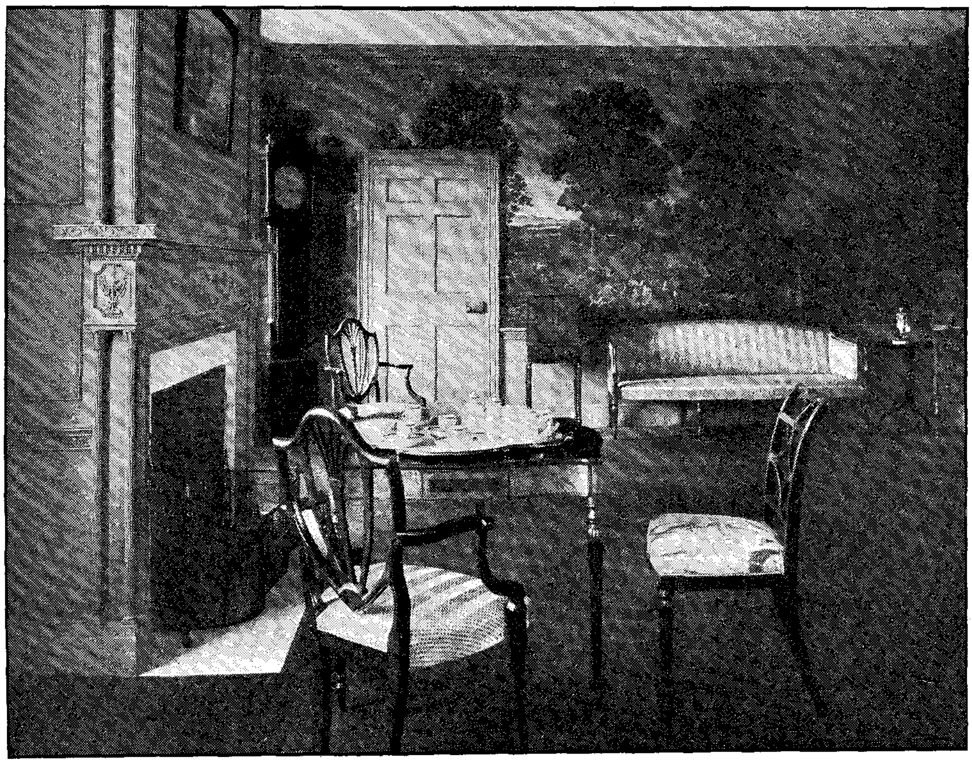
His own theory of painting, according to the Buffalo writer, tended toward few canvases with much personality in them. He is quoted as saying, in an interview given not long before his death:

"Encourage individuality. Painting is made of expression. Even the uninitiated can find something wrong in a picture into which the artist has not put his whole soul. It would be better for art if quantity were curbed. There is jazz painting, just as there is jazz music—and writing and cooking and conversation. Enduring art must have profound self-expression. Impatience, hurry, carelessness are enemies of good pictures."

He died in comparative poverty and isolation, concludes his newspaper biographer, at the age of sixty-four.

WHAT THE ADVERTISER DOES FOR ART

CONSIDERING VOLUME ALONE, *no employer of art* approaches the advertiser. Moreover, "advertising *uncovers and promotes talent in drawing and talent in* design," and these talents, "sometimes rising into genius, are fundamental to the production of all objects of fine and applied art of every kind." Mr. John Cotton Dana, director of the Newark Art Museum, hazards the declaration that "advertising thus does more for the arts than do all the teachings of our schools." He shows also how it outstrips our museums of art, for "it stimulates production among all our 115,000,000 people while the museums slightly stimulate appreciation among a few thousands. Advertising does this by continually seeking and calling out, by money rewards, those who can produce the pictures it daily needs." Mr. Dana, writing in *The Art News* (New York), gives a demonstration of the truth of these general assertions:


Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

A COLONIAL OBJECT LESSON

A room from a house in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum.

"A rough estimate of the advertising cuts in the daily papers of Newark, New Jersey, for one fairly typical day gives a total of 247; add three a day only for Sunday papers and we have a total of 250 cuts, from drawings made for the specific purpose of illustrating advertisements, and produced and used and paid for on every week day in the year in a city of 452,000 people. Cuts which were evidently made to be used in advertisements in many different papers in many cities are not included in this estimate; only those which were plainly made for local use.

"The advertising year is considered in this estimate as of 300 days only, as I wish my total to be quite conservative. Multiplying 250 by 300, we have 75,000 drawings made for daily newspapers each year in a city whose total population is 452,000. Proportionately, we have a total for the country each year of 18,000,000 drawings.

"What of it? What good is there in producing every twelve months 18,000,000 drawings of things for sale, and reproducing them, each for one day's use only, in daily newspapers?

"Go back to my first paragraph and the answer is as easy to give as it is astonishing to hear.

"*These drawings are paid for.* With few exceptions every one of them puts money in the pockets of its maker. More than that: the vast majority of those who draw them have either a keen desire to become good draftsmen, or a native gift for drawing—or both. That is to say, they are would-be artists, for a gift for drawing and an irresistible urge to draw are the prime essentials to the making of an artist. And, therefore, we may conclude that the advertising of our daily papers alone—we come to other advertising later—is uncovering and promoting the talents fundamental to the making of artists, and through them to the objects of American art, by offering to pay each year for the production of not less than fifteen million drawings.

"'Mere cheap and rotten potboilers,' do I hear some one say, 'and of no importance whatever in the development of Real Art'?

"I fear some may say it; but when said, that's the end of it. For in no country and at no time in the world's history has the artist appeared and produced good things unless he was paid so to do. He has always had to struggle, of course; for his products are not essentials, but adornments. They are not food or clothing or houses or coal or iron or transport, but decorations of the life which these essentials maintain. This is true in spite of the fact that the actor-singer and the orator, who are all in this same group of non-essentials, may win wide popularity and therefore rich rewards. But always when artists appear it is because the social order of which they are a part offers good pay, in some form, as an incentive for those with talent and urge to come forth. This 'good pay' has in some countries and in some periods—always, one may say, in times of high production of great art—taken the form of appreciation by the wealthy, who were also the connoisseurs of their day and country."

If we are disposed to be proud of ourselves for anything in the line of fine art, here, perhaps, is a chance, for Mr. Dana hazards the guess that "no country ever had less esteem for all such talent and genius and urge in the graphic art field as may rise in it":

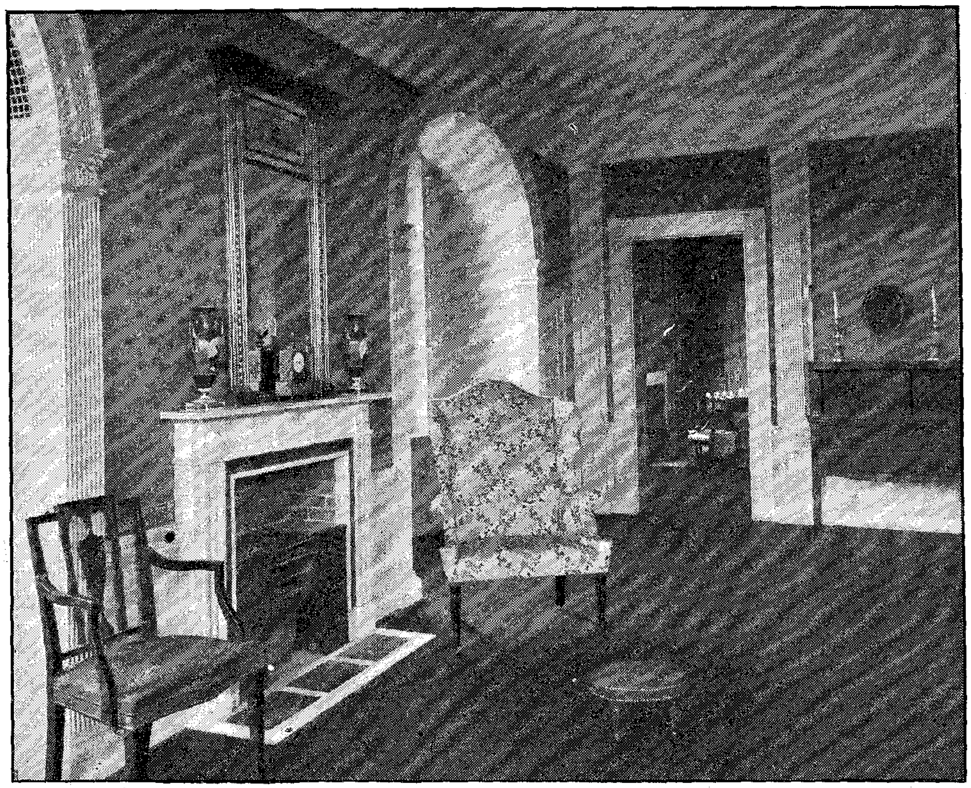
"Our rich buy the old and the costly and the rare, and sometimes the beautiful; but only *on condition* that they all be foreign products. Our art museums have up to this day used not even as much as 1 per cent. of their total expenditures for the purchase of objects produced in this country.

"As affairs of art are in this sad way, why not rejoice that the sheer commercialism in which we are so competent, so immersed and so amazingly successful, has in the natural order of its growth come to be the one most important, and the one most influential, of all the lamentably few factors that are calling upon the young and struggling would-be draftsmen, designers, sculptors, painters, to come forth and try for the prize of success and at the same time earn an honest living?

"Of the promotion of art, of the discovery and support and education of artists by advertisements, I have said the merest fraction of what waits to be said. Here are weekly and monthly journals, literally thousands of them; and every year they call for drawings, designs, decorations by the millions."

"THE LADIES' SHAKESPEARE"

FEMINISM IS UNDER DISCUSSION in England, and some of the disputants seem to believe that the cause is a failure. Sir James Barrie may or may not be of the number, in spite of the fact that he recently announced a forthcoming feminist Shakespeare which would once for all ally the Bard of Avon on their side. "In the text, revised and arranged by faithful feminists according to their convictions of the intention of the author, the action and conversation of the 'glorious creatures' who are the women of Shakespeare will be purged of their 'excessive subservience to the old enemy' man." Paraphrased thus by the London *Daily Telegraph*, Sir James is rather solemnly reminded that "unregenerate men have thought that Shakespeare's faith in the inherent superiority of women is quite sufficiently obvious in the plays as they stand. If ever there was a man who believed in his heart that the gray mare was the better horse, surely it was he who set up *Portia* against *Bassanio*, *Viola* against *Orsino*, *Imogen* against *Posthumus*, *Cleopatra* against *Antony*, and, for that matter, *Lady Macbeth* against the *Thane of Cawdor*." Sir James spoke at a meeting of the Stationers Company, in which he, the Earl of Balfour and Rudyard Kipling, were enrolled as "honorary freemen and honorary livery men." The witty playwright accounted for his being chosen on the ground that he was "a master of hard facts," and, according to reports in the London press, he forthwith began to marshal them:



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

VIRGINIA COMPARES WITH NEW ENGLAND

Another exhibit of the Metropolitan Museum, an interior from Petersburg, Virginia, which our White House redecorators will no doubt consult in their choice of gifts.

> "The most valiant name, of course, in your records is that of Shakespeare, and the first fact I want to put before you is this—I want to propose to you that you should enter in Stationers' Hall one more edition of his works. The other sex—if so they may still be called—have long complained about Shakespeare's women, glorious creatures, but too subservient to the old enemy for this later day. They think that Shakespeare did not know what things were coming to women. Ladies and gentlemen, he knew, but in his writing he had to write with the knowledge that if he was advanced about women his plays would be publicly burned in the garden of Stationers' Hall.
>
> "So he left a cipher, not in the text where everybody has been looking for it, but in the cunning omission of all stage directions, and the women of to-day, as he hoped, have had the wit to read that cipher aright, and so we are going to have a new edition of his works called very properly 'The Ladies' Shakespeare.' When these plays are presented you will really be seeing Shakespeare on the stage, and the fortunate actress without altering one word, but by the use of what we who write plays call cunning illuminating business—or rather those who play our plays—she will be able to show you, for instance, the *Shrew* that Shakespeare drew thus presented for the first time.
>
> "*Katharine* was really fooling *Petruchio* all the time when he carried her away from her marriage feast—the reason he did not know it was that *Baptista*, her father, was really a poor man, and there was no wedding feast—and so *Katharine* got it to come about that she should be carried off by *Petruchio* in order to save that considerable expense. The first evening at *Petruchio's* house, when *Petruchio* was out in the wind and rain distending himself because he thought he was taming her, do you really think that *Katharine* went supperless to bed? (Laughter.) No; she had a little bag with her, and in it a wing of chicken and some other delicacies, a half bottle of the famous Paduan wine, and such a pretty corkscrew.
>
> "I won't tell you any more about the play, but go and book your seats. You will find, even Sir Israel Gollancz would find, there wasn't a word altered, but it is no longer *Katharine* who is tamed. (Laughter.) Shakespeare has heard that he is about to be understood at last. That is another of my facts. They say that a look of expectancy has come over the face of his statue in Leicester Square. (Laughter.) If the lady who gives us the real *Katharine* has the courage to climb over the railings when the rest of London is asleep she may find Shakespeare waiting for her at the foot of his pedestal to lead her once round the Square talking to her in the language, not of *Petruchio* but of *Romeo*. I do not know who she is to be, but I hope Dame Terry will come back in one of her swallow flights and perhaps get her reward."

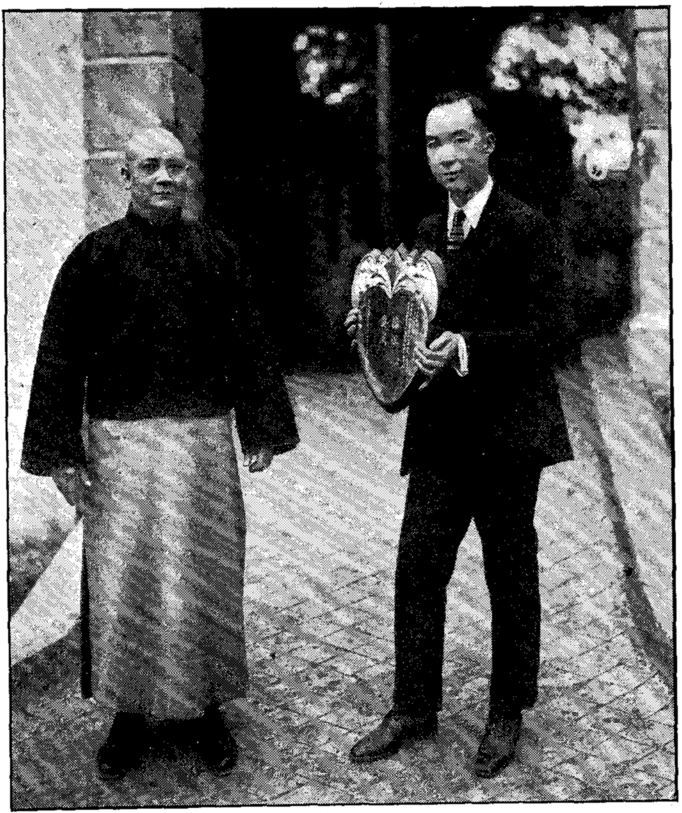
Sir James drew laughter in his reference to the Bacon-Shakespeare argument by observing that "Some say, alas! that Shakespeare was like the cuckoo that gets other birds to lay its eggs for it," and from that he proceeded to his "last fact":

> "There must be a few here who have not heard of the ghost of Stationers' Hall. All those of you who are members have seen it. Lord Balfour and Mr. Kipling and I have not seen it yet, but we know that it is after seeing it that you all get that look upon your faces which comes to no other faces, and as we have been told that we are presently to be led by the Master to another place to see the ghost you may now look upon the faces of the three of us as we are for the last time. (Laughter.)
>
> "The ghost, I understand, is a scrap of paper which proves conclusively that Bacon did not write Shakespeare. (Laughter.) So far good, but—I get this from 'The Ladies' Shakespeare'—Bacon was not the only author in that household. This document, as I am told, and will soon know for certain, is signed by Shakespeare, and is in these words, 'Received from Lady Bacon for fathering her play of "Hamlet," £5.' It sounds terrible, but ladies and gentlemen, there is a bright side to everything. For instance, let me sit down. After all, that old liveryman of this company was probably the wise man who said to Ben Jonson (was it?): 'I know not whether Bacon wrote the works of Shakespeare, but if he didn't it seems to me that he missed the opportunity of his life.'" (Laughter.)

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE ROOT OF THE CHINESE TROUBLE

"CHINESE AND DOGS are not admitted." To some Chinamen, if not to the majority of them, that sign, said to have been displayed once in the parks in Shanghai, characterizes the real attitude of the Western nations toward the Chinese. As these Chinamen see it, the Occident would cajole them with the Bible in one hand and threaten them with a gun in the other—not to save China's soul, but to fill an imperial purse. And the resentment that had its latest outcropping in the uprising of Chinese students against the foreigners springs, we are told, not from a single incident of foreign oppression, such as the killing of a striking Chinese workman by a Japanese foreman, but from a long series of events that began when business followed the Bible into China. Why is it that the young students are the hotspurs of the agitation? Because, says a correspondent in *The British Weekly* (London), there is practically no other vehicle of public opinion in China. The students feel that unless they make an effort to stand up for their country, no one will. Said one of them to the correspondent: "We are children without a father." China is without a central government, without any cohesive government anywhere. Much of the trouble is attributed by correspondents and missionaries to Bolshevist influence, but, reflects *The British Weekly* sympathetically, "we shall not get to the root of the Chinese troubles by shouting 'Moscow,' 'Bolshevist,' or 'Red Hand.'"



Photograph by courtesy of Canton Christian College

"IF WE WANT A NEW CHINA, WE MUST BUILD IT OURSELVES"

Says Prof. Sidney K. Wei, shown on the right. This Christian Chinaman asserts that his country needs "Christian men and women who have undaunted faith in God and who will die for China if necessary." He is shown here presenting a silver medallion to General Lei for his part in securing the release of thirty-six students kidnaped by bandits.

Some of our religious editors and leaders try to look at the problem from the Chinese point of view, and the result tends to show China a victim rather than the aggressor. For a long time, writes Sherwood Eddy, well-known author and Y. M. C. A. worker, in *The Christian Herald*, there has been protest on the part of the educated materialistic Chinese leaders against Christianity for its supposed alliance with militarism, materialism, economic imperialism and exploitation of underpaid laborers. Mr. Eddy, who has worked among students in Asia and the Near East, illustrates with some stories of poor pay and harsh treatment of Chinese workers by foreigners, and says that Bolshevist representatives find the materialistic students of China as dry tinder to which the match of propaganda may be easily applied. "They stand ready to kindle to flame the already existing indignation against the exploitation by the foreign Powers of China's weakness. Large sections of China have been seized in the past, and are still held, by most of the foreign Powers. In the great cities like Shanghai large portions of the city are held under foreign police with foreign courts and all the rights of extraterritoriality." And China, we are told, now demands a revision of "the unjust treaties and the facing of the entire situation by the foreign Powers." A sterner indictment is drawn by Col. Alexander Powell, author, soldier and traveler, who has had wide experience in Asia and the Near East. He writes in "Asia at the Crossroads" (the Century Company):

"We have witnessed one of the most brazen examples of international brigandage in the history of the world. In less than fourscore years we have seen China, a country as large as Europe, with a civilization extending back into the mists of antiquity, rifled of territory and resources by a handful of predatory nations with as little compunction as a gang of lawless boys would raid a farmer's orchard. We have seen this vast, rich, peaceable, defenseless country bullied, intimidated, reduced to a state of virtual vassalage, and parceled out in spheres of influence, leases obtained under duress, and enforced concessions by methods which, in their effrontery and callousness, are reminiscent of the freebooters of the Spanish Main. The story of the pillage of China is saturated with intrigue and corruption, deceit and trickery, selfishness and greed. It forms one of the most shameful and depressing chapters in the history of our times and makes a mockery of Europe's sanctimonious championship of justice and fair dealing."

Perhaps, remarks the irate *Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist), "it is one of the most shameful stories that shall ever be written." But it has not been fully recorded, "for the process of assimilating and disintegrating and partitioning China is still on." This *Advocate* expresses no wonder that Chinese anger has at last broken bounds. For "how can any people be free when foreign armies are maintained on her soil; when foreign flags fly over her seaports; when foreign courts function in her cities; when foreign gunboats patrol her rivers; when foreign officers collect her customs; when foreigners supervise her official affairs?" Perhaps it was with some thought of all this that the Chinese students celebrated the Lenin Memorial in Chengtu, the capital of Szechwan, two years ago, when there were serious anti-foreign rumblings. One of four writers in a symposium on the situation in China appearing in the columns of *The New Outlook*, organ of the United Church of Canada, tells us that the students carried a banner on which Christianity was characterized as a lie, as "the advance guard of imperialism." On the banner was also this: "Missionaries and the Y. M. C. A. are the dogs of the capitalists, and dare not oppose them for fear of losing support." The writer also quotes from *The North China Herald*, which some months ago sounded this warning to foreign diplomats: "Wo to you if you will not awake in time and give up predatory treaties which strangle China. . . . We don't keep you in China by force; think it over before it is too late." While such "vaporings" as these appear from time to time in irresponsible quarters, causing them to be lightly treated, says the writer, "there is cause for it. China has been exploited and experiences a deep sense of resentment under her grievances, which would be shared by ourselves were we Chinese. China deserves a sympathetic hearing and just treatment." Another writer in the same symposium quotes from a circular broadcast at the time of the World Student Christian Federation in Peking in 1922. A striking paragraph runs: "Since the invasion of Christianity in China, thousands of men-of-war have followed on the heels of the missionaries who come to us clad in black gowns and carrying banners of evangelistic volunteers. Many ports have been yielded; concessions have been granted, and millions of dollars of indemnity have been paid." A calmer, and so a more poignant, statement of the Chinese position was recently issued by the Peking Union Medical College Students' Association, two paragraphs of which are printed in *The Continent* (Presbyterian). The statement is entitled "Let Justice Be Done," and the two paragraphs run:

> "Concerning the recent Shanghai affair, newspapers in the English language and news agencies have used such terms as 'riot,' 'anti-foreign' and 'Bolshevik influence' in describing the action of the Chinese students. A careful and impartial study of the nation-wide student movement will reveal the fact that it is not anti-foreign, nor influenced by Bolshevism, but a movement for justice and equity in international relations.
>
> "It is also our firm belief that among the British, Japanese and people of other nations, there are many men and women who are exponents of international justice and world brotherhood. It is our sincere wish that these people will take active measures in seeing that justice is done to China. See that justice be done. And we will see it done on our part also."

But, notwithstanding the agitation against Christianity and against the missionaries as the "forerunners of imperialism," there are some native voices in China raised in support of the faith which had its origin in the Orient, some men who see in Christianity China's only hope. In an address to the Canton Christian College students, recently delivered and published in the Chinese press, Professor Sidney K. Wei, professor of Philosophy and Government, says that China has undertaken to model herself after Western notions without proper adjustment, taking the bad with the good. Professor Wei observes:

> "If we want a new China, we must build it ourselves. In order to appreciate the need for the Christian ideal in China, we simply have to observe the conditions in our country. War is raging over all China. Only moral and religious considerations can make us lay down our arms and establish peace. We need the ideal of brotherhood of men in our international relations, too. It is true that the foreign Powers are the ones who are guilty of violating all the Christian principles in international affairs, particularly in their dealing with China. This makes it more imperative for the application of Christian principles in international conduct.
>
> "China is facing a national crisis. We have given up our old ideals that made us once a strong people, and have been trying to build up a new nation on a foundation that is undoing itself in Europe. We need Christian men and women who have undaunted faith in God and who will serve the cause of China through thick and thin, and who will die for China if necessary. Militarism is making life intolerable for us. Are we courageous enough to fight until it is wiped out? Political corruption is making good government impossible. Are we honest enough to stop it? Social evils are causing degeneration. Are we pure enough to eradicate them? All these call for Christian character. Let us by the help of God through Jesus Christ present ourselves as living sacrifices for the building up of a new China."

A SCOTCH VIEW OF PROHIBITION

PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES is often held up to ridicule abroad, but a Scottish observer who says he speaks conservatively regards Prohibition in this country as "one of the most beneficial measures in the history of government," and believes that, "with the passing of years and the rearing of a race that has never seen a saloon, America will give a lead to the whole world in solving one of the most difficult problems of modern times." These statements are made by William Paxton, Scottish author and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, in his "The Truth about Prohibition," recently published by Paul and Matthews, Dundee, Scotland. After a long survey of conditions in this country, Mr. Paxton finds that "phenomenal prosperity" has been the direct result of Prohibition. The fact is, writes Mr. Paxton, "that the American workman has seen through the economic, domestic, and moral loss of the liquor trade. No argument of a leader in his own country, or of a critic in ours, will alter a conviction which has come from experience." The American workman knows, too, Mr. Paxton finds, that the United States recovered from the trade slump more quickly than any other country; "he knows that his wages are higher than those of a fellow tradesman in any part of the world; he knows that his home is better furnished than it was, and that knowledge is worth more to him than all the eloquence in the world." Mr. Paxton would dispel the "misconception" which he says is more or less common in the foreign view of American Prohibition. "To regard the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment as a knavish trick perpetrated by fanatics who took advantage of a wave of sentimentalism which swept over the country during the war," he says, "is to blind oneself to the facts of contemporary history." He adds:

> "The fact is that thirty-two States were under Prohibition either by Local Option or a Referendum before the Eighteenth Amendment was written into the Constitution. As a result of these district or State decisions 70 per cent. of the population of the United States was under Prohibition, and in nearly 95 per cent. of the land area it was illegal to buy or sell liquor.
>
> "No amendment to the Constitution has ever been ratified with such unanimity. No fewer than forty-six States supported it, and of the other two States one House in each was in favor of ratification. Compare this with other amendments—the fifteenth, which six States failed to ratify: or the nineteenth, to which twelve States refused ratification."

Other significant findings by Mr. Paxton are thus reported:

> "I visited seventy different towns in the Middle West in five States and, over large areas, found that the law was being kept and enforcement was easy. I was a guest of over thirty Masonic lodges, and did not find a drop of liquor in one of them; and while many Masons were not abstainers prior to the passing of the Prohibition Law they are loyally upholding the Constitution. . . .
>
> "At a time when Europe is suffering from commercial paralysis, and Britain has over a million unemployed people, there is a period of phenomenal prosperity in the United States. . . .
>
> "In North Carolina furniture factories have increased by 50 per cent. in the last two years, and the capital invested has been quadrupled. The gross value of these manufactures in 1924 was over $42,000,000, and 11,181 persons were employed. . . .
>
> "Thousands of working people are buying their own houses, and the annual report of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations says, in the midst of its mass of figures of borrowing and lending, 'Prohibition is the handmaiden of thrift, home building, happiness, and prosperity.' . . .
>
> "Life insurance companies have issued a record number of new premiums year by year since 1920. They are not concerned with sentiment but with business, and consequently their support of the Eighteenth Amendment may impress business men more than any moral or social arguments we adduce. The most startling result achieved is that of the enhanced value of land and property.
>
> "It was feared that there would be a slump in realty values when saloons, hotels, and breweries were closed, but the very opposite happened. Saloons were in 'corner stands' for the most part, and these were eagerly taken up by owners of multiple

shops; hotels by adjustment and alterations in structural arrangements are carrying on successfully; and the breweries have been converted into factories, mills, and warehouses, to the satisfaction of owners of lands and buildings."

It is suggested by *The Christian Science Monitor* that some of the home-grown critics of Prohibition are not as competent as they might be, for, observes this paper, "the tendency too often seems to be to magnify those breaches of the law which come to one's knowledge and to overlook the actual progress that has been made in solving what Mr. Paxton calls the greatest problem of modern times." Of course,

> "There are grievous breaches of the law, as nearly every one realizes. But as one goes out, in any city or village anywhere in the length and breadth of the land, he finds the doors of the saloons and dramshops closed. He finds the American workingman profitably employed, with a comfortable home and money in the bank. He finds women and children decently clothed and generously fed, almshouses depopulated, and jails in many sections tenantless.
>
> "Is it any wonder that the unprejudiced European visitor who analyzes these conditions is willing to give credit where credit is due? He carries with him a vivid picture with which he contrasts what he views in the streets and homes of America. This witness is not the first who has volunteered to tell the truth about an extremely important matter. His testimony, however, abundantly confirms and supports that previously given."

TO PUT THE GUNMAN AWAY FOR LIFE

NEW YORK MERCHANTS are up in arms, figuratively speaking, against the armed criminal. They would have him put away permanently. To this end the City Affairs Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, complaining of the continual wounding and murder of merchants, not to speak of the heavy financial losses resulting from the activities of armed robbers, requests that the criminal law be amended to provide for a mandatory sentence to life imprisonment in cases of conviction for felony in the commission of which a dangerous weapon is used. "No criminal set upon doing any crime or act of violence carries a weapon without being a potential murderer," says Walter J. L. Banham, president of the Board, as he is quoted in the New York *Sun*. "It is seldom that a weapon is carried only as a means of self-defense. Instead, it is used to aid and abet the criminal in carrying out his lawless deed." Mr. Banham thinks that the restriction of the sale of firearms will not lessen the degree of crime. The criminal, he says, does not procure a pistol permit to keep within the Sullivan Law, "and that law, so far as the criminal is concerned, is not severe enough in exacting punishment to make the danger to the violator paramount."

Press opinion generally inclines to the proposal to put the professional gunman permanently under lock and key. Asserting that the Sullivan Act, which provides a term of imprisonment for carrying a weapon, fails to abate the "shooting carnival," the New York *Herald Tribune* says:

> "The State has, however, another recourse. It can raise the penalty for criminal use of pistols to a discouraging degree. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation proposes mandatory life sentence in all convictions for crime in which dangerous weapons are used. This punishment may be regarded as extreme. The provocation is extreme. The gunman is a potential murderer, and his tribe has increased in New York beyond endurance. It is time to put him safely and permanently away. . . . If the State is to take sterner measures than heretofore with the gunmen, it should avail itself of this obvious supplement to a law at present futile."

Under the caption, "This Crime-Ridden City," the Brooklyn *Times* quotes from the trade board's complaint that "men are being shot down in the streets, bandits are invading business establishments and, if it strikes their fancy, maiming or killing any of those present who they may imagine show signs of resistance," and that armored cars and armed crews are necessary for the safe transfer of funds. Speaking for itself, *The Times* says:

> "The story is an old one. War conditions were at one time set down as the immediate cause, but the war is over seven years now, and a new generation, untrained in arms and not chafing at camp discipline, nor resentful at the dictation of subalterns, has taken the place of the men who fought.
>
> "But while the Board of Trade has asked the Governor and Legislature to act, its grievance lies almost wholly with the shallow public opinion that glorifies criminals and almost deifies bandits if they are successful in big enterprises."

Banditry appears to have developed as a regular occupation which is attracting a steadily increasing number of young men, in the opinion of the Buffalo *News*, which believes, "if life imprisonment were fixt as the penalty for all caught engaging in it, perhaps conditions might improve." Such a prospect, thinks the Paterson *Call*, would act as a deterrent to many who may be criminally inclined. "As no one would be injured by such a law except persons whose activities make them a menace to the public welfare, there seems no good reason why such a law should not be passed. Its effect could not be anything but a good one." The Binghamton *Press* finds a parallel in the handling of the criminal and the training of children, and says: "It's the certainty and the promptness of punishment that makes children—and criminals—cautious. The death penalty for murder is worthless when only one murderer in ten is now punished." Also, "life imprisonment for armed bandits is worthless when only one gunman in ten is ever caught, and only one in twenty is ever convicted."

But to prove effective, any such legislation as is proposed, asserts the Detroit *Free Press*, "should be backed up in a manner making it impossible for a sentimentally inclined parole official to pardon one of this class and turn him loose again to prey on society, as is now too often the case." The New York plan merits consideration, agrees the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which says that professional robbers "are so distinctly anti-social that society acts only in accordance with the dictates of self-preservation and common sense by putting them permanently out of the way." The New Haven *Register* lends an ear and hopes that the resolution will bear fruit "not only in New York, but in all States where authority of the law is being set at naught and where human life is unsafe on the public streets." Other papers are similarly interested in a general adoption of the proposal.

However, the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* is inclined to doubt the wisdom of passing more laws, and believes that many will demand strict enforcement of the laws now on the statute books, and say:

> "'Stop the sale of firearms by mail and in the pawnshops. Round up your crooks and make it hard for them in the courts. The jury system may not be any good, but it is the best we have. If the police and lawyers will do their part in helping enforce the law, and the juries will do their part, we will get somewhere. If you were to put through such a law the average citizen should be trained how to shoot to kill, because he would have to shoot first to survive, and that would mean more armed men instead of less.'
>
> "On the other hand the proponents of the measure declare that the killing is already under way; that in supposedly law-abiding cities obtain conditions worse than the worst frontiers; that the question is not one of police nor police enforcement, but a code that makes mandatory the removal of the professedly undesirable citizen from society for a sufficient number of years to insure the peace of that society.
>
> "There is not a bit of doubt that society is entirely too easy with the criminal. The average citizen has become rabbitlike in his fear of the predatory prowler who may at any time leap upon him in street or store or home and take away his goods—perhaps his life.
>
> "Will more law help, or a hard-bitten policy of enforcement, backed by a citizenship militant?"

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

IT'S idle but natural to beseech Pan not to break his reeds—perhaps the best plan is to gather them up for oneself. This in *G. K.'s Weekly* (London):

PAN AND THE SENTIMENTALIST

By Jan Struther

When the green battalions of June are advancing
  Flaunting leafy banners upon their reckless way,
Down the grassy ride great Pan came dancing
  To cut a new reed-pipe on Midsummer Day

"Each summer O Pan of the forest green-gladed,
  You plunder the reed-bed to steal a new flute.
Little do you care for the summers that are faded,
  The songs that are forgotten, the music that is mute.

"Oh, shatter not your old pipes when the year is ended,
  Snap them not light-heartedly across your shaggy knee.
Those broken keys to long-ago can never more be mended,
  And ghostly summers never more be conjured back to me.

"Nay, treasure up your old flutes—lay them in safe keeping;
  And when dead summers haunt me and I sigh for them in vain,
When memory grows bittersweet and naught is left but weeping,
  O Pan pipe the old years back to me again!

"Grant this. O Pan, Great Pan the All-Giver,
  Kindly and cloven-hoofed, heartless and gay,"
But Pan bent down to the reeds in the river
  And cut himself a new pipe on Midsummer Day:
  Snapped the old one on his knee, and threw it away. . .

A New England tragedy this, one of the kind that have long since disappeared from the magazine; but are sometimes presented by verse like here in *The Atlantic Monthly* might be called:

DEADLOCK

By Joseph Auslander

One room in all that house was quietly hers:
Here was her place of kneeling: here she kept
The candles lighted while the family slept;
And here, like other lonely worshipers,
Occasionally she wept.

All of her windows looked out on the sea;
Water was like a bird with gray cool wings
Cloudy over her heart; and there were things
Like sea gulls and the thin monotony
Of their shrill whinnyings.

Whatever in her passionate strange way
She dreamed or did: whatever work she planned
There never was entreaty or command
"It is best as it is," she used to say,
"Let the thing stand."

Nobody knew what burrowed deep inside
Her heart—the hunger, the unhappiness:
Nobody knew and nobody could guess
The terrible price she paid so she might hide
What she would not express.

The seasons in their color came and went;
All one to her the sunken stars. the sun:
So from oblivion to oblivion
She moved; and it was dully evident
That all to her were one.
And the brave constellations rise and fall;
And she whose beauty beggars them is dead
As though she were the white moon pivoted
On her own death glow. . . . And my heart is gall;
And everything is said.

The lilt of the bird-song is here in the *Irish Statesman* (Dublin):

THE COMING

By Pamela Travers

Wait, oh, wait,
Heart, by the little gate!

I have flung the thread of a dream
To catch the minnows of silence,
Wait!

The secret feet of the rain are white on the moor,
Behind the wall of the rain comes the birdy cry
Of the unseen playmate—
(Wait for him—wait)

His wingless feet are kissing the breast of the road
Curved up to set him nearer the stooping sky,
Grave are his eyes, his mouth is grave and sowed
With the seeds of song,
(Not long to wait—not long!)

He will come clad in the lovely skin
Of leopards, sloe-flowers in his hair,
And standing here beside the little gate
Make my name silver on the silver air.
I will give him my dream
Heavy with minnows of silence,
We shall pass through the gate
And stoop to the low-latched door
Softly lest we wake the sleeper within.

One should see these plants growing wild in southern Italy and Sicily to realize the truth of this poem in *Scribner's:*

RED GERANIUMS

By Elizabeth Dillingham

I wonder why they always grow
In window-boxes, green and prim.
They have a need of winds, to blow
Their scarlet skirts less neat and trim.
How can they flaunt their gypsy grace
In such a crowded, narrow space?

It must be rather hard, for flowers
That are a blend of blood and flame,
To spend the warm, seductive hours
Being respectable and tame.
Born to dance wildly on a hill,
How dull must seem a window-sill!

Here in *G. K.'s Weekly* (London) is a chance to weigh and compare the relative worth of illusions old and new:

EMPTY VESSELS

By Gregory Macdonald

(With Apologies to Mr. John Masefield)

Palanquin and Ethiop, the train of Abyssinia;
Balkis pearl-spangled, and the ostrich fans swing,
Shuttles for her problems,
Proverbs and conundrums,
To test the wit, to seize the heart, of Solomon the King.

Alchemy and Aristotle, rags of the Renaissance;
Swords drawn to conquer El Dorado and the Main,
With dreams of an Elixir,
Youth in a fountain
Of Prester John, and India, and all men's gain.
Nasty modern Thinker with a salt-caked Ego
Butting through the Cosmos like a mad March Hare,
With programmes of birth-control,
Psycho-analysis,
Couéism, brain tests, and sterilised air.

An infrequent voice utters this in *Scribner's.* Magazines used to bristle with Miss Garrison's verses, and the good old note is still here:

PIERROT AT FIFTY

By Theodosia Garrison

"*Where is your mandolin, Pierrot?*"
  "I gave it to a youngster long ago.
  Finger-tips grown stiff are clumsy things
  To wake the poem sleeping in the strings.
      Heigh-ho!
  I gave it to a youngster long ago."

"*Where is your yellow ruff, Pierrot?*"
  "It went into the rag-bag long ago.
  A ruff should rise to meet a beardless chin,
  And flower round a throat with music in.
      Heigh-ho!
  It went into the rag-bag long ago."

"*But where are all your songs, Pierrot?*"
  "I gave them to a lady long ago.
  There were roses and a cross upon her breast,
  And I hid my broken songs among the rest.
      Heigh-ho!
  I gave them to a lady long ago."

Kipling's theme is restated without the dramatic literalness of "Tomlinson" in *The Commonweal* (New York):

LAODICEA

By Henry Longan Stuart

By the fruit I never stole,
For it hung too high for reaching;
By the lie I might have sworn,
But that truth stood out confest:
By the woman's heart left whole
That turned flint to my beseeching:
By each ill design, forborne
As occasion missed the zest:
By the narrow paths I trod,
Faint with longing for the broad:
By the broken spur and trace
That gave panting quarry grace:
By all unsought mercies, found
'Twixt the saddle and the ground—

Judge Eternal, dost Thou hearken?

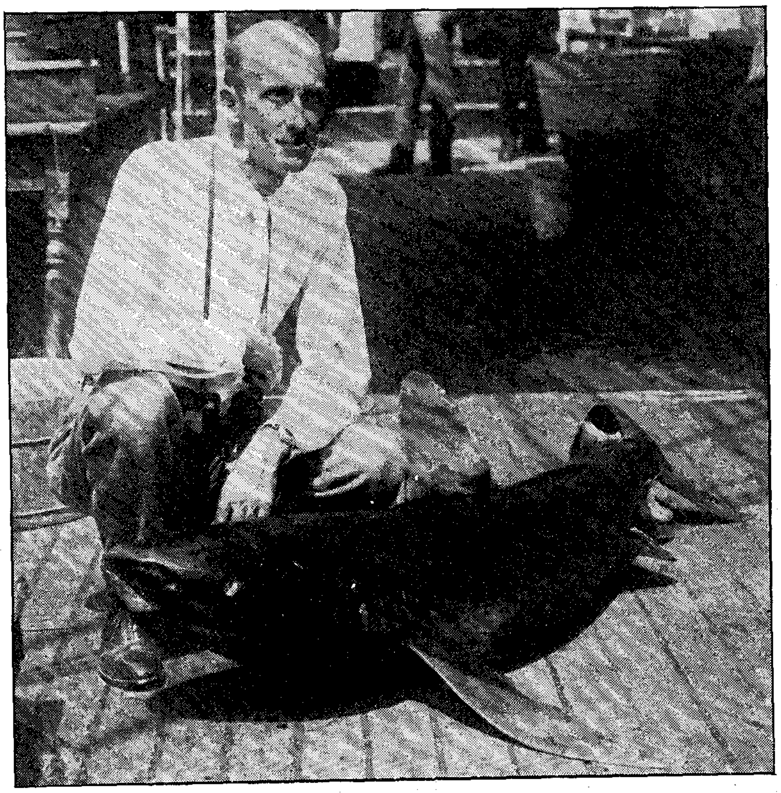
Soon must day be one with night.
Tell me, 'ere the sun shall darken
And the dark design show bright,
'Ere the urgent flame devour
Soul and body for its prey,
Wilt Thou see me in that hour
As I see myself today?

For heaven all unmeet,
Too innocent for hell,
Till the mire about my feet
Foul me, breast and arms as well:
One that has not loved Thy law—
Never broke, save through desire:
Neither ripened ear nor straw,
To be saved nor set afire:
Neither sheep nor goat outcast,
On the Tribune's left nor right—
See me stand beyond Thy face,
Abject still—still not chastised,
With the risen soulless past
Heedful not how Thou requite,
'Mid the inoffensive race
Of the mad and unbaptized?

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

BEEBE'S STRANGE CARGO OF SELF-LIGHTED FISHES

TO SPEAK DISRESPECTFULLY OF SHARKS appears to be the privilege of a seagoing naturalist. "Sharks? Pooh! They're no more dangerous than minnows," William Beebe exclaimed when he sailed back to New York the other day on board the *Arcturus*, after a six months' scientific cruise, with thousands of rare specimens for the New York Zoological Society and the American Museum of Natural History. He related that he had descended into the ocean with a diving helmet a hundred times, and had arrived at terms of contemptuous familiarity with the shark family. On one occasion, he confided to a reporter of the New York *Evening Post*, he counted sixteen sharks frolicking around him, and once an eighteen-footer came nosing within man's length of him. More exciting than any shark adventure was the capture of a giant eagle ray, or "devil-fish," a sort of exaggerated flounder, measuring eighteen feet across the "wings," and weighing 2,400 pounds. After being harpooned, this monster towed one of the ship's boats in a half-mile circle, we read, sometimes leaping clear of the water, and three times charging the boat and almost upsetting it.



P. & A. photograph

A SHARK ONLY A MINNOW TO HIM

But as this is a rare specimen, Dr. Beebe gives it a passing notice.

But physical adventures and narrow escapes appear to have been of minor interest to the fourteen men and women experts who composed the scientific part of the expedition. We learn that they "brought in deep-sea fish with more electric lights on them than a Broadway sign," and that valuable research was made of the sea-bottom and its inhabitants at a point 100 miles southeast of Coney Island, where once—a couple of million years ago—the Hudson River plunged over a precipice in a cataract greater than Niagara. Concerning this we read in the New York *World:*

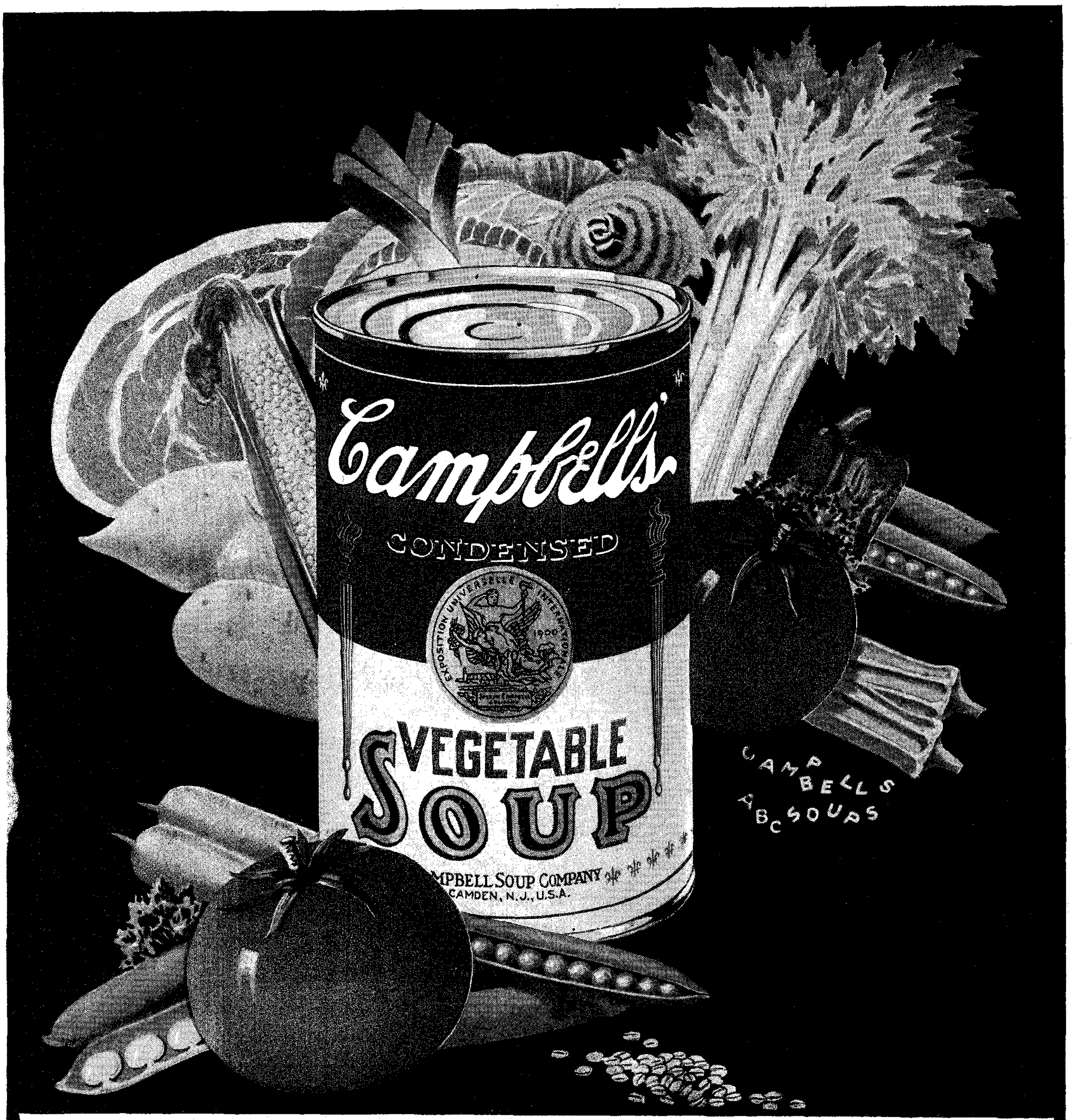
> But the thing that is "perfectly astonishing" to Dr. Beebe was that in the last four days of his cruise, which were spent dredging the prehistoric sunken gorge of the Hudson in the vicinity of its one-time 980-foot waterfall—larger than any in the world to-day—finds were made which matched any of the wonders discovered even in the vicinity of the storied Galapagos Islands.
>
> "It is amazing," he said, "the deep-sea things our nets and dredges brought up from this sunken and untouched storehouse of scientific marvels at the very doorstep of New York, hardly a hundred miles from City Hall. We found lantern fish and other luminous forms of submarine life of almost every variety and shape. We named this gorge 'the original Hudson Terminal,' as this was where the river emptied into the Atlantic some 2,000,000 years ago, before the coast subsided.
>
> "Geologists have known of the sunken valley with its tremendous waterfall for years, but no one before has sought to bring up its secrets."

Dr. Beebe hesitated to single out a specimen as the most interesting gathered in by the expedition, but on second thought he nominated "the fish with its stomach in a showcase open to public inspection." Concerning which the New York *Times* continues:

> Besides leading a life many times as frank as an open book, this curious fish has an enormous mouth, distensible jaws, an elastic stomach, and the faculty of swallowing and digesting specimens several times its own size, so that something interesting is going on behind its show-window all the time.
>
> Other deep-sea fish had port and starboard lights, tho colored in violation of the regulations; head and tail lights, torches at the end of long fingers, built-in lanterns under the eyes, and rows of lights.
>
> "One specimen emitted light from practically every pore," said Dr. Beebe. "I say it carried 500 lights. You could not count them. It might have been 5,000. It was covered with tiny pin-points of light."
>
> One of the lighted deep-sea fish is being subjected to particular study because it is a very close relative of a surface fish which uses the sun to see by. Among the chief objects of the expedition was the study of the evolutionary changes by which surface fish adapted themselves for life at deeper levels where sunlight was absent. The development of its own lighting system by a species which once used natural light was regarded as important. All the deep-sea fish are believed to be descendants of surface fish, and many remote relationships can be traced among them, but this case of lighted and unlighted cousins is one that furnishes very direct indication of adaptation to meet the needs of new environment.
>
> Dr. Beebe is now studying fishes caught at various levels from the surface to a depth of a mile, in order to show in progressive series the changes by which a surface fish of ordinary structure became elaborated and specialized until it is now one of the fantastic nightmares which inhabit the ocean-bottom.

An almost pyrotechnic but ephemeral beauty, like something in a jeweler's window, was ascribed by some of the experts to certain of the deep-sea specimens. We read:

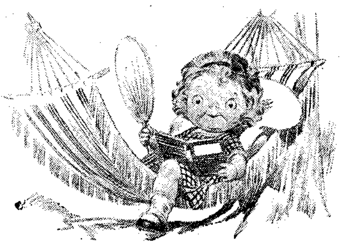
> Some of the fish which live in darkness appeared to be studded with glowing emeralds and sapphires when they were first caught, but the lights always disappeared after the death of the fish, and those from great depths usually died almost immediately of a form of "bends" or caisson sickness, the change from the pressure of great depths to the feeble pressure at the surface


Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE 1900
VEGETABLE SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.
CAMPBELLS ABC SOUPS

It's so healthful to have a hot dish with the summer meal!

Cold meats, salads, iced dishes of various sorts are so apt to predominate in the summer diet. Then, even more than ever, good soup is healthful and invigorating and should be added to many a meal as the one hot dish. Its bracing and tonic effect is noticed immediately.

Campbell's Vegetable Soup with its fifteen different vegetables, its substantial cereals, its invigorating beef broth—thirty-two ingredients in all—is the ideal hot dish for the summer meals. It's so hearty people often make a luncheon or supper on it. It's so tempting in flavor that it is one of the most popular soups in the world. And think of its convenience!



I gently rock while taking stock
Of all the things I treasure.
I surely feel a Campbell's meal
Brings me the greatest pleasure!

21 kinds
12 cents a can

To taste this soup at its very best, add the water cold, bring to a boil, and allow to simmer. Serve piping hot!

causing compress or dissolved gases in their interiors to burst out as gas again.

"Their lights often looked like fine jewels," said Prof. W. K. Gregory of Columbia University, one of the scientists of the Beebe expedition, whose specialty on this trip was the study of the development by fish of various methods of locomotion. "Their lights apparently serve two uses, one as recognition lights, the other as lures. The type and pattern of lights enable those of one species to find each other, either for mating or for travel in schools. The second use is that the light attracts the small life on which they feed."

One of the surprizes in the study of the luminous fish was the discovery that the myctophids use different lights to announce their sex.

"The males carry one light and the females two, or it may be the other way around," said Dr. Gregory. "This was the only case we found where the sexes of the fish were distinguished in this manner."

Dr. Lillian Segal, a chemist, went along on the trip for the specific purpose of studying the methods by which the light was produced—whether the fish had its own chemical or physical plant for producing light, or whether the fish entertained colonies of light-giving bacteria in regular cultures. Some fish are known to produce their light by the kindness of micro-organisms like those which cause the phosphorescence of dead mackerel and other fish. Some fish have developed complicated modifications of their own structure in which they rear cultures of luminous bacteria in regular patterns controlled by curtains like eyelids, so that they turn the light of their trained germs on and off at will. The deep-sea life, however, was found to produce its own candlepower by direct methods. One proof of this was that the light went out shortly after the fish died. Bacteria would still luminesce.

Underwood & Underwood photograph

FONDLING A NATIVE OF THE GALAPAGOS GROUP

Miss Ruth Rose, Historian of the expedition, being kind to a flightless cormorant.

Dr. Segal said she believed that progress had been made in demonstrating the workings of the fish lights.

"We think we have learned some things about it," she said. "But we are not ready to announce them. There is still a good deal of work to be done on this. We could not use the spectroscope successfully. Our spectroscope was not strong enough to analyze such feeble lights. We have been trying to produce the lights again in the dead fish by subjecting them to concentrations of oxygen, but we haven't been able to stimulate the lights of any of the dead fish as yet."

In the course of the expedition the *Arcturus* sailed 12,000 miles and crossed the equator eighteen times. One of the purposes of the voyage was to explore the Sargasso Sea. On that point Dr. Beebe brings sad disillusionment to the movie fan, who has been encouraged to picture it as a weird armada of rotting galleons and pirate ships. The scientist is quoted as saying:

"At any rate we found no plains or meadows of seaweed such as have been described. The sargassum weed floated in thin patches, but when we scooped up bunches we found a great deal of interesting life in it. It was not the sea that interested me, but the probability of a rich deep-sea life beneath it. In other words, if there are dense masses of weed and surface life, it is pretty sure that there is a plentiful deep-sea population living on what dies and sinks to the bottom. But we did not find the thick vegetation on the surface."

"Did you find any signs of ships that have been trapped by the seaweed?"

"No, but we saw enough of the Sargasso Sea, after cutting through it three times, to make it certain that there never was any basis for that legend."

After being disappointed in the search for the floating prairies, Dr. Beebe turned west and entered the Pacific in search of the Humboldt Current. This is a sweep of icy water from the Antarctic which has traveled northward up the west coast of South America since the earliest voyagers.

"The Humboldt Current is gone," said Dr. Beebe. "We did not find it. It does not exist any more. A vast change has taken place down there in the last few months and that famous current has become extinct. The vanishing of the Humboldt Current has been attended by sweeping climatic changes, by great rainfalls over arid regions, which may bring great areas under cultivation. What has happened to the current is unknown.

"We did find great tidal rips, which are meeting places of currents of different temperatures. We found these rips abounding in bird and sea life and tortoises. Each current carries along a mass of life which has no power of locomotion of its own, and these drifting things are concentrated along the line where the two tides meet, so that birds and fish of every size come there for food. Every drop of the net here brought up teeming masses of life, from micro-organisms to sharks. We obtained vast quantities of specimens here. It has been impossible to number them or study them."

Death masks of many of the strange fish were made in plaster of paris by Dwight Franklin, as an aid to accuracy when their skins are mounted later. Portrait busts were made of some and life-size casts of others, in order to obtain the exact dimensions of the living fish over which its skin will be stretched later when it is prepared for exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History.

Thousands and thousands were pickled in formaldehyde and brought back in glass jars and tubes. Because the colors and features of life disappear quickly, fish were done in oils and water-colors, as well as in plastic materials. Artists with the expedition sketched against time in order to make permanent records of every color and detail of the fish and other organisms which were trawled, dredged or captured in silk scoops. Thousands of paintings and sketches were made in order to record the points which the camera and the pickling solutions could not preserve. Striped, barred, freckled as they were when alive, done in rainbows, arabesques and Paisley patterns, the fish nearly all faded to feeble imitations of themselves in their glass jars.

The *Arcturus* brought back the first artificially reared seagoing insects which walk on the ocean without touching water and spend their lives on that element, altho a drop on one's back causes its death of a cold, according to Dr. Beebe.

These care-free ocean pedestrians walk on the ocean without touching water, according to the scientist, because they are so light that they are supported by the surface tension of the water. When they stand still their feet are in the center of small, cuplike depressions, but those feet, it is claimed, never get wet, luckily for the phthisical constitution of the insects. How these insects have fared since the change in the Humboldt Current has caused heavy rainstorms in their localities has not been reported. Whether they can sidestep and dance away from the falling drops is not known, but, according to Dr. Beebe, it has been experimentally shown that to put a drop of water on the back of a captive halobate is invariably fatal.

How they reared their families on the ocean was a puzzle until tiny eggs were found attached to the feathers of gannets and other waterfowl.

CHEVROLET

for Economical Transportation

New Measure of Value

Chevrolet represents the highest type of quality car selling at a low price. Public acknowledgment of this fact has been evidenced by a greatly increased demand for Chevrolet cars. This increased demand has resulted in increased production making possible decreased prices on closed models and improved quality on all the models. Now Chevrolet provides "Quality at Low Cost" to a greater degree than ever before. Now Chevrolet presents to automobile buyers everywhere *a new measure of value.*

The Roadster $525
New and improved quality of equipment—finished in a new color—gunmetal grey Duco.

The Touring $525
New and improved quality of equipment—finished in a new color—gunmetal grey Duco.

The Coupe - $675
New and improved quality of equipment—former price $715.

The Coach - $695
New and improved quality of equipment—former price $735.

The Sedan - $775
New and improved quality of equipment—former price $825.

Commercial Chassis - $425
Express Truck Chassis $550
ALL PRICES F. O. B. FLINT, MICHIGAN

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

QUALITY AT LOW COST

HENRY FORD SHAKES A WICKED HOOF

HE TAKES THREE STEPS FORWARD, and then points his right toe against his left heel.

"I've got it!" he cries exultantly to his dancing-teacher, as we read.

Henry Ford had given as much earnest study to that step as he would to a problem in mechanics or the marketing of "lizzies" in Manchuria. 'Twas not a jazz step. Oh, dear, no! Mr. Ford is "agin" jazz. He is doing his bit toward driving jazz into the discard by reviving interest in the dances of our grand-daddies. Those vigorous dances—"more athletic and less confidential" than the dances perpetrated to the moaning of saxophones to-day—are the object of Mr. Ford's intensive culture, not only in connection with his own lively footwork, but also in connection with his missionary labors for the younger generation in Dearborn. William C. Richards tells us, in a copyrighted article in the New York *World*, that pupils of the Dearborn High School are given free instruction on the laboratory dance-floor three times a week in the intricacies of the good old dances that Mr. Ford is practising so diligently himself—the fisherman's hornpipe, speed the plow, French four, St. Patrick's day in the morning, Scotch reel, Hull's victory, Sicilian circle, firemen's dance, and so on. Moreover a Ford dance book is being prepared, containing all the figures, and also a history of dancing. This manual will point out that the "ultra modern dance" begins and ends with a single couple, and that "the group spirit of fun is absent." It is further quoted as saying:

FANCY STEPS FOR MR. FORD

The Scotch reel and fisherman's hornpipe are among the dances he seeks to revive.

> "This characteristic of the modern commercial dance is determined by commercial considerations. The older form of dancing requires room. Room in cities, especially in cabarets, is expensive. Hence a form of dancing has been encouraged that enables the largest possible number of paying couples to dance together in the smallest possible space.
>
> "The result is that in the modern method the movement of the dance is mostly above the feet."

Mr. Ford, we read, feels that this economical method of dancing is less American and less Nordic than the older styles that called for more elbow room. The article continues:

> So, down within the fence of canvas in the laboratory the pirouetting of other days is being done again. It is an amazing environment. Liberty air-plane motors piled high on the waxed floor, printing-presses exhaling the next issue of the Dearborn *Independent*, a wooden dirigible, men bent over blueprints—and twenty-five yards away an orchestra playing music to the Badger gavotte or the Varsovienne for an afternoon class of children.
>
> No such nifty chansons here as "Me and the Boy Friend" and "What Became of the Caretaker's Daughter?" but the music to which periwigged oldsters used to do "Pop Goes the Weasel" and "Durang's Hornpipe" and the Seaside polka.
>
> What started Henry Ford off on this terpsichorean tangent is not definitely known.
>
> It may have been that verse in Ecclesiastes—for Ford reads his Bible:
>
> "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the sun; a time to weep and a time to laugh; a time to mourn and a time to dance."
>
> One night a dancing-master in Worcester, Massachusetts, one Benjamin B. Lovett, received a telephone call.
>
> "This is Mrs. Barker at Wayside Inn speaking."
>
> Mrs. Barker is the principal hostess at the inn and took dancing lessons from Lovett fifteen years ago.
>
> "Mr. Henry Ford," she said, "wants to know if you will come up here to-morrow morning for a talk with him at ten o'clock."
>
> The dancing-teacher, after he hung up the receiver, began to think over the engagement he had made and wonder what it was all about. Lovett had been teaching modern dancing. He felt that Ford had no interest in the ballroom concerts of the twentieth century, and Lovett was rather shaky, he found, when he came to think back on the old-time maneuvers.
>
> He went over what books he had, ironed out the wrinkles of memory, and when he stept out for Wayside Inn the next morning he felt capable for whatever examination might come.
>
> Ford and Mrs. Ford were in the ballroom of the inn when the professor arrived, and Ford's first shot left Lovett gasping.
>
> "Do you know the Ripple?" Ford asked.
>
> The dancing-professor didn't, and he was between the devil and the blue sea. If he said he knew it, Ford would want to be shown. If he said he didn't, the dancing-master figured that Ford would put him down as an ignoramus.
>
> He decided on the truth, nevertheless.
>
> "No, I don't," he said. "I've heard of it somewhere, but I can't recall where. But I'll know it the next time I see you."
>
> Ford laughed heartily.
>
> "Why, I caught him the first time," he said, turning to Mrs. Ford.
>
> Early the next morning Lovett got out his automobile and went hunting that strange waxed floor bird, the Ripple. He rode out of Massachusetts. He went into New Hampshire. Here, there, he made inquiry of fellow maestros. None could help him. He crossed another State line. He came to Burlington, Vermont.
>
> The first woman he met, a dancing-mistress, nodded when he asked if she knew the Ripple. She said she had taught it ten years before.
>
> "Have you the calls?" asked Lovett, eagerly.
>
> "No, I haven't," she said. "They're out to my cottage, and that's twenty miles away."
>
> "My car is right here. Let me drive you out there," suggested Lovett.
>
> "That's too bad, now," said the woman. "The cottage is on an island, and the road is torn up. You couldn't get over it now except by walking."
>
> The Worcester maestro continued his unusual quest. The next man visited, a crotchety soul not yet out of bed, offered the key to the problem.
>
> "Sure, I know. The Ripple is what we call the Newport Down East."
>
> Lovett went back to Ford all primed and full of ripples. A few months later the dancing-master sold out his five dance-halls and came to Dearborn as Mr. Ford's private dancing-teacher.

We are told that Mr. Ford has a taste for old institutions, like sleigh-rides, and a conviction that "nothing good ever passes off the earth, whether it is a quadrille or an engineering device." As the foreword to his dance manual puts it:

> "Anything which comes up and proves its usefulness remains. Why, there are more candles and bicycles and fireplaces being used to-day than ever.
>
> "The dance is one of the oldest forms of human expression. Some have regarded it as a part of human speech. From the dance of atoms, through the mating dances of certain birds and animals, up to the tribal dances of the various nations, the expression of emotion and ideas in rhythmic movements of the body bears all the indications of a deep natural instinct.

CHRYSLER FOUR

Acclaimed Everywhere As Typical of Chrysler Quality

America has received the Chrysler Four with the declaration—heard from one end of the country to the other—that only such a master manufacturer as Walter P. Chrysler could produce such a car.

It was a foregone conclusion that so extraordinary a development of the four-cylinder principle and so outstanding a value, would be greeted with intense interest.

In many cities enthusiasm bordered on the sensational.

Conservative opinion hails the Chrysler Four as the most modern and the soundest contribution to finer four-cylinder engineering.

Unquestionably, there has never been a four at anywhere near the price that delivers the Chrysler combination of speed, smoothness, acceleration, pick-up, roadability, riding comfort and ease of handling, fuel mileage and charm of appearance.

In every respect, it is a fitting companion to the famous Chrysler Six. It is made of alloy steels as fine; it represents the application of the same fine precision manufacture that raised the Chrysler Six to its unprecedented peak of popularity.

See it—ride in it—drive it! Call on your Chrysler dealer. He is eager to give you the opportunity to learn at first hand the many advantages of owning a new Chrysler Four.

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONT.

Compare These Notable Chrysler Four Features

First car of its price with the option of hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.

Delivers 38.5 brake test horse-power.

Positive force-feed lubrication, giving far more efficient lubrication with no increase in oil consumption.

Unusually sturdy, rugged frame—low center of gravity.

Engine completely isolated from chassis with floating platform spring in front and rubber bushings and pads in rear—no metal to metal contact. No vibration transmitted to body or passengers.

Steering mechanism designed especially for balloon tires.

Distinctive Chrysler beauty and style.

Closed bodies Fisher-built.

Chrysler Four

The Touring Car	$ 895
The Club Coupe	995
The Coach	1045
The Sedan	1095

F. O. B. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax

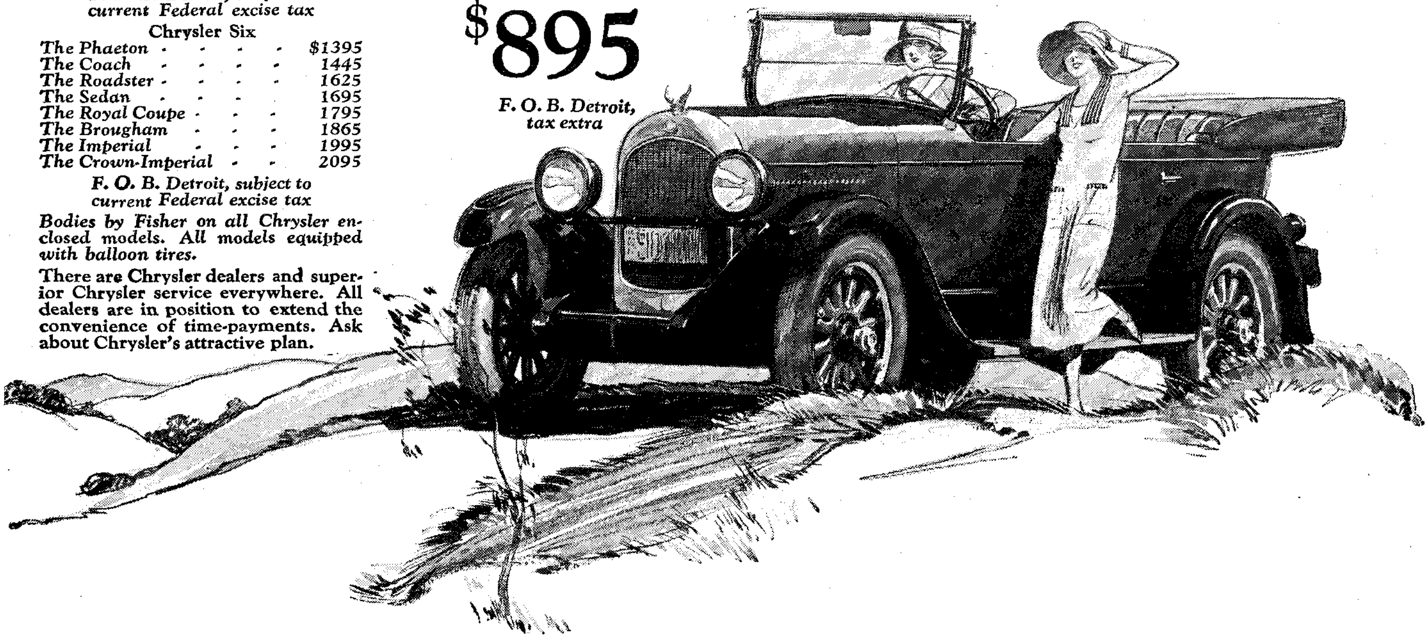
Chrysler Six

The Phaeton	$1395
The Coach	1445
The Roadster	1625
The Sedan	1695
The Royal Coupe	1795
The Brougham	1865
The Imperial	1995
The Crown-Imperial	2095

F. O. B. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax

Bodies by Fisher on all Chrysler enclosed models. All models equipped with balloon tires.

There are Chrysler dealers and superior Chrysler service everywhere. All dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.



$895

F. O. B. Detroit, tax extra

"Joy, of course, has been the most moving source of dancing. The lamb skips, the dog leaps, the pleased child dances about in ecstasy. The polka is said to have originated in a Bohemian servant girl's joyous steps, artlessly executed, upon receiving good news of her lover. Other and more somber emotions, also, have sponsored the dance.

"There are dances of solemn mien setting forth the more austere reactions to life, as when David danced before the Ark, or as now they dance on Corpus Christi day in Spain before the altar. Religious dances are found throughout the world. Considerations of health were sometimes introduced, as when the Dance of St. Vitus was thought to be curative of nervous diseases and St. Willibrod's dance was held to heal the same element."

This foreword of the Dearborn dance manual will make no claim to the personal authorship of Mr. Ford, but it will give expression, we are told, to the manufacturer's warm sentiments on the subject of "the light fantastic toe." For it appears to be no secret in Dearborn, and wherever Mr. Ford has intimate friends, that his latest motto is, "On with the dance!" and that he lives up to it at every seasonable opportunity, firmly convinced that dancing of a rational and racially American character is capable of being developed into an invaluable instrument for social righteousness. Mr. Richards quotes the manual as continuing:

"A mode of expression so universal as the dance would naturally develop into an art. In some nations it attained the greatest vogue. The dance held the first place in modern opera in America until the singing of Jenny Lind drove it to second place.

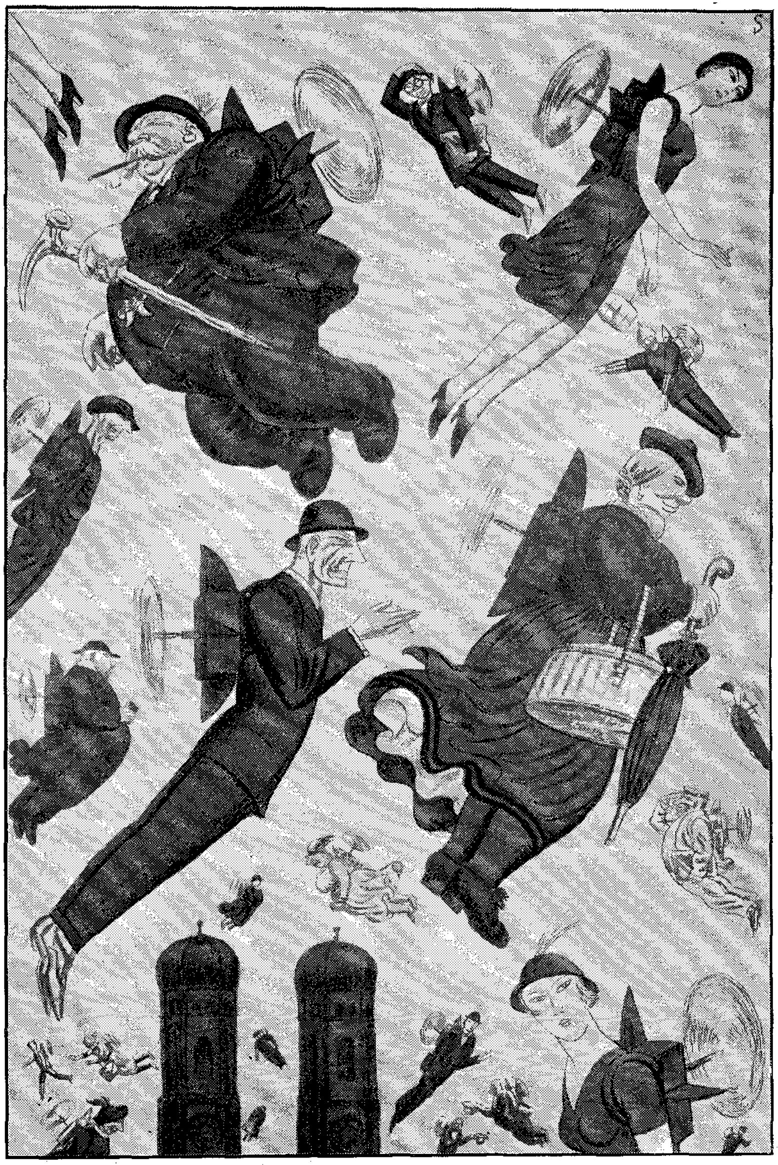
"It is not at all likely that dancing will ever again attain the point of being the prime theatrical event commanding the ardent and constant devotion of all classes alike, but it is very likely to become more widely spread as a social diversion than ever before.

"Denunciation of the dance by the protectors of public morals has usually been occasioned by the importation of dances which are foreign to the expressional needs of our people. Dances partake of the racial characteristics of the people who dance them. There have been imported into the United States of recent years dances that originated on the African Kongo, dances from the gipsies of the South American pampas, and dances from the hot-blooded races of Southern Europe.

"Wave after wave of foreign importations in dancing styles have swept over the country. The result was a reaction against the excessive attention given to dancing, and a protest against the character of the dances themselves."

But Mr. Ford is optimistic. The manual adds:

"With characteristic American judgment, however, the balance is now shifting toward the style of dancing which best fits with the American temperament. There is a revival of the type of dancing which has survived longest among the Northern peoples."



Cartoon from *Simplicissimus* (Munich)

WILL HENRY ALSO MAKE US DANCE ON THE AIR?

A European fantasy of "The Ford Private Motor for Everybody"—a few years hence.

HELLO! IS THIS THE GRAND LAMA?

YES, THE METAL THREAD that carries the human voice has stretched its network to remote and hostile Lhasa, the Forbidden City, thanks to incredible labor and ingenuity on the part of the telephone engineers. As related by Richard Storrs Coe, this achievement is but one of many adventurous feats performed in the extension of vocal communication in outlandish parts of the earth. You can now call up King Tut's tomb, and rail at "Central" for giving you the Sphinx instead. As we read in *The Southern Telephone News:*

Under the broiling sun of Africa a platoon of Egyptians struggled up a precipitous hill. Scrambling, straining, pushing, heaving, and hauling in the stifling heat, they finally reached the summit, dragging with them the pole-line equipment for the construction of this desert telephone circuit. The Valley of Kings, where lies the famous burial vault, is shut in by a steep hill. This, as well as the treacherous Nile, had to be spanned by the telephone line from the tomb to Luxor. This line was the first telephone circuit on the west bank of the Nile in this part of Egypt. It was not built for public use, however, but was designed solely to keep the archeological explorers at the tomb in constant communication with Luxor, and thus speed to the outside world news of the successive discoveries in the magnificent sepulcher of the Egyptian king.

The blistering heat of Egypt, in which this telephone construction was carried out, is at least a dry heat. Elsewhere telephone line-gangs have had to hew their way through dripping jungles, sweating in the humid atmosphere of equatorial islands.

The wires that link the capital of the great Dalai Lama with the outside world are designed to serve as a permanent communication system. The unskilled work was done by Tibetan peasants, who took the place of yaks as beasts of burden on trails where even these great oxlike creatures found the going too hard. Over the desolate heights, along roads that were merely the roughest of tracks, these Asiatic villagers hauled the poles.

By way of contrast we learn that telephone construction in Iceland has been no easy task, for—

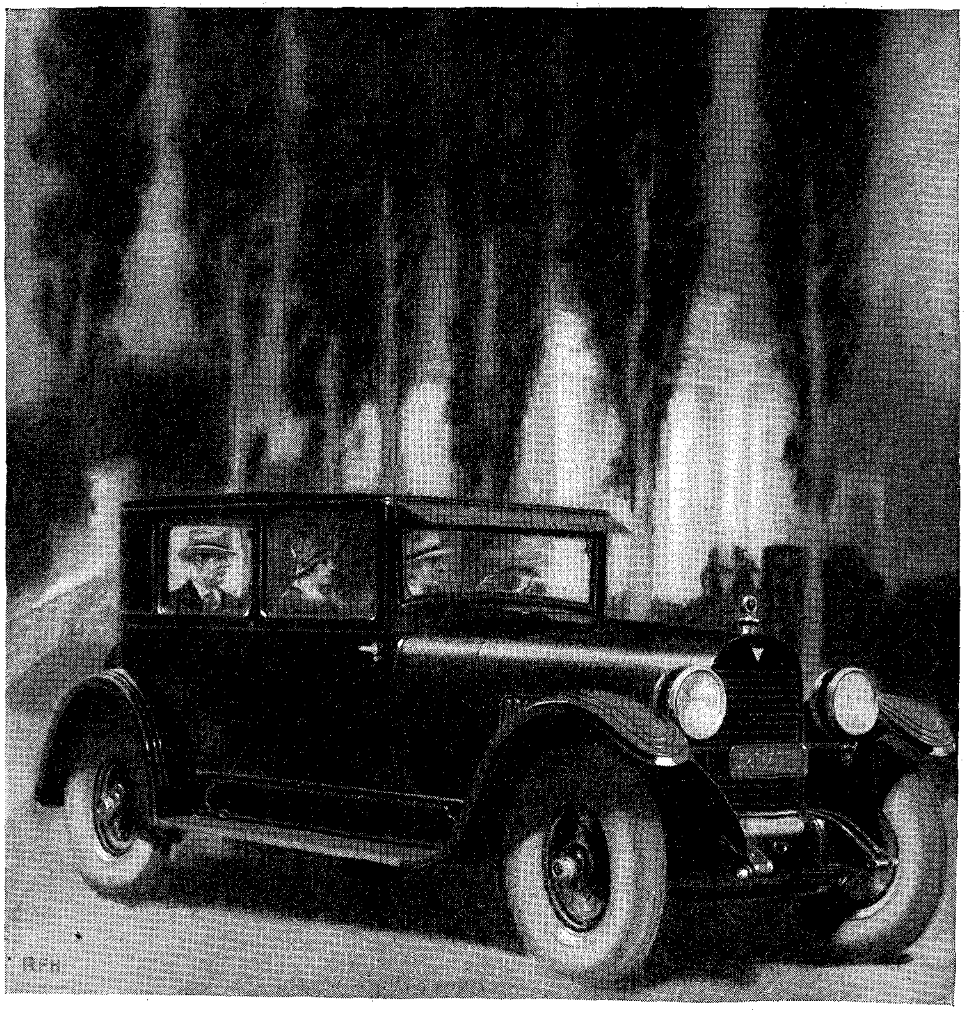
In winter the wires sometimes become encased in cylinders of ice six inches in diameter. Poles twenty-three feet high have been completely covered by drifting snow, and where the lines cross the fjords in submarine cables they are often in danger of breakage by floating ice. Tough little ponies are the chief means of transportation outside the towns.

In northern Sweden, also, the telephone is pushing on, even into the Arctic Circle. Not long ago the Swedish telephone authorities undertook to extend their wires far up toward the northern end of the Scandinavian peninsula, in the region known as Lapland. This telephone line is to be used for the transmission of "meteorological bulletins and information of snow conditions" to the wandering tribes of Lapps.

$1250

for the

HUDSON COACH



Only Hudson Can Build It

Being the world's largest builders of 6-cylinder cars permits Hudson to give the greatest price advantage, with the finest quality in Hudson history.

Everywhere it is called "the World's Greatest Buy" because it is universally acknowledged that no car gives like quality, reliability, performance and fine appearance within hundreds of dollars of its price. And Hudson economy, which the praise of a vast ownership has made famous, consists not only in the important first cost savings, but also in the way Hudsons retain their new car qualities and performance in long service with little need for mechanical attention.

Hudson-Essex World's Largest Selling 6-Cylinder Cars

Hudson Super-Six Brougham $1595—Hudson Super-Six Sedan $1795

All Prices Freight and Tax Extra

"SPOOKS" THAT HAUNT FIREMEN AT TWO IN THE MORNING

IT WAS AT THE "MYSTIC HOUR" of two o'clock in the morning when John Delaney, a fireman of Engine Company No. 10, housed in down-town Manhattan, started from his sleep with a cry of "Fire!" dived into his clothes and slid down the pole. As the story is related by Dr. Harry M. Archer, who has attended every big fire in New York for thirty years, Delaney's comrades started up and "piled after him." All hands assumed that he had caught sight of a fire through a window. The apparatus was ready in a jiffy, and the engine prepared to thunder forth with its clinging crew, when the captain shouted to Delaney:

"Where did you see that fire?"

"I didn't see it," said Delaney, "but I know there's a fire in Pearl Street."

This is where the weird element enters into Dr. Archer's narrative—as weird as some old mystery tale from *Blackwood's Magazine*, yet told with the matter-of-fact circumstance of a busy official's recollections. Frank B. Copley, who reports the doctor's narration, quotes him as saying:

"Some things are so strange that all you can say of them is that they just happen."

Which leads up to Fireman Delaney's explanation to his captain of what had given him the idea that there was a fire in Pearl Street. As told in *Collier's*, Delaney said:

"Captain, my old pal Paddy Flynn came to me in my sleep, and he says: 'There's a fire in Pearl Street. Hurry up, John, and get to it, because if it ever gets a start on you, you'll be killed.'" And the narrative continues:

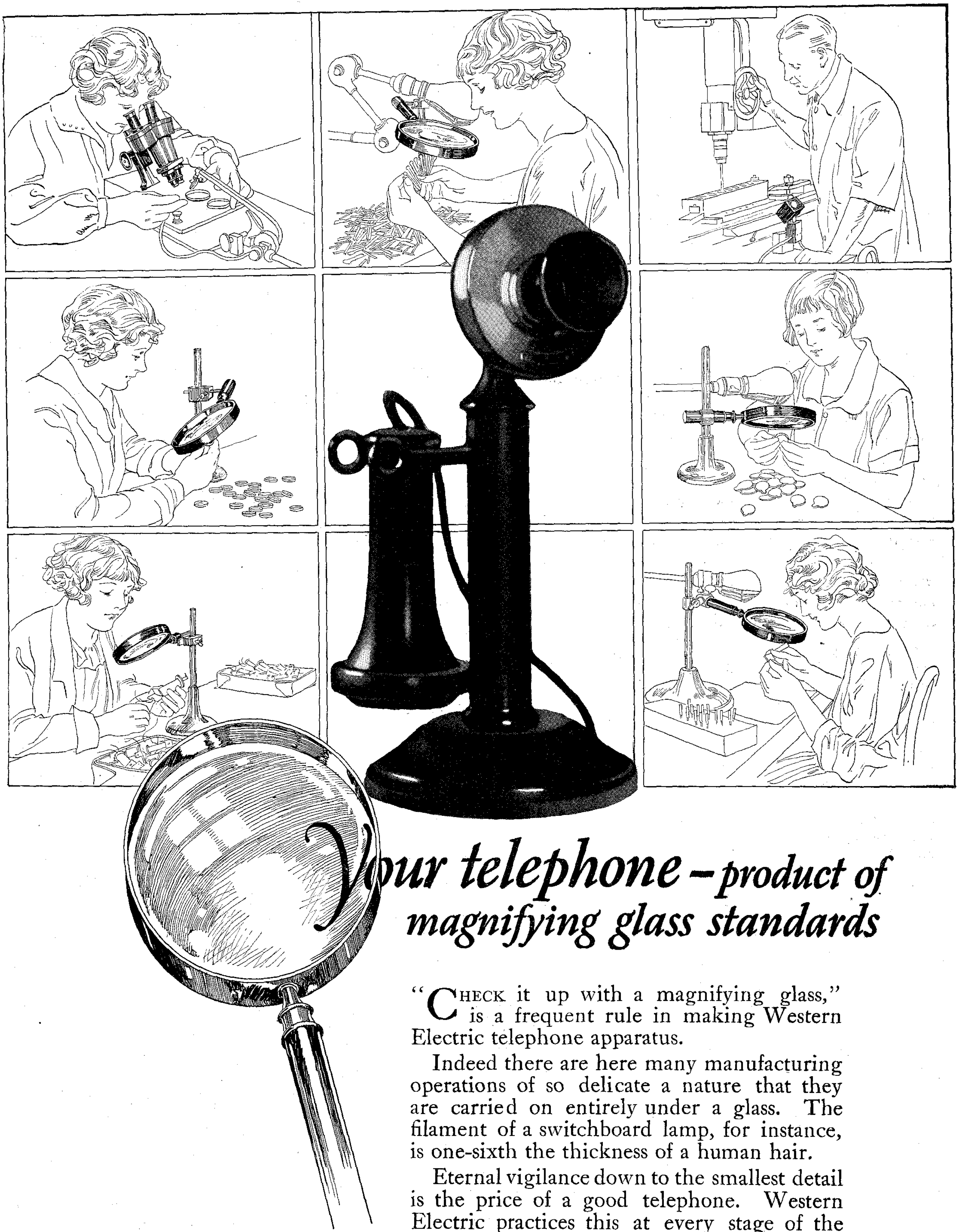
> All the company knew of Paddy Flynn, a member of Engine Company No. 27, who had been killed in a fire a short time before. They knew also that Flynn and Delaney had been close friends for years, and that ever since Flynn's death Delaney had not been himself. Delaney's captain, however, felt no sympathy for him on this occasion.
>
> "Delaney," he said, "I believe you've been drinking. Now, if this ever happens again, you'll go into the book in red ink"—the captain's way of saying that he would prefer charges.
>
> All hands went back to bed. Twenty minutes or so later an alarm "hit the telegraph"—an alarm from Pearl Street! It was a roaring blaze when the firemen got there, and the second alarm brought Dr. Archer.
>
> In the excitement of fighting the fire the members of Delaney's company forgot all about Delaney's dream—that is, they did until it was discovered that Delaney was missing, and his body was recovered from the cellar, where he had been killed by carbon-monoxid gas.

And that, we are told, is but one of a number of experiences of Dr. Archer's that seem to exhale an eerie suggestion of the supernatural. Most of them, moreover, happened either at two o'clock in the morning or between that hour and dawn—a circumstance that the doctor does not attempt to explain. We read:

> About half-past seven o'clock on a raw, drizzly Sunday night in January, a fire broke out in a rag-shop on the lower East Side of New York. One of the hose-streams poured into the five-story brick building was directed from a fire-escape on the side of a tenement next door.
>
> This fire-escape was separated by only a small space from a window on the third floor of the rag-shop; and along about eleven o'clock the lieutenant and five firemen stationed on the fire-escape were ordered to take their hose-line into the building through this window.
>
> All these men were members of Engine Company No. 32. The order sending them into the rag-shop was a fatal mistake. Less than half an hour later there came a series of cracks and snaps, and then, with a tremendous roar, the whole interior of the building collapsed.
>
> Three of the firemen, one of whom was the officer, were almost immediately dragged out with only slight injuries. However, with a big force digging into the ruins, hour followed hour without a trace being found of the other three men. At two o'clock in the morning—that mystic hour!—hope was abandoned of recovering any of the remaining men alive, and their respective families were informed of what had happened.
>
> Dr. Archer treated the injuries of the rescued firemen, and in his usual way he conceived it to be his duty to remain there until the last man was taken out alive or dead. A little after two o'clock one of the firemen came to him and said:
>
> "Doctor, Johnny Seufert's wife is out at the police line carrying on dreadful; maybe you can do something with her."
>
> John J. Seufert was one of the firemen buried in the ruins.
>
> Dr. Archer went to the woman. He found her greatly excited.
>
> "Doctor," she cried, "listen to me—they won't believe me, but I am telling you the truth. Just before the telephone message came telling me Johnny was lost, Johnny himself came to me—I tell you I saw him *plain*—and he says: 'I am away down in the ruins of a fallen building. There are tons of stuff over me. They think I'm dead, but I'm not. Tell them not to let up till they get me out.' Doctor, I tell you Johnny is alive. Don't let them stop! They *can* get him out! They *must* get him out!"
>
> Mrs. Seufert refused to budge from the spot until they "got Johnny out." At ten o'clock the next morning a crusht body was recovered. It was not that of Seufert. At two o'clock in the afternoon another body was recovered. *Again it was not that* of Seufert. On each of these occasions Dr. Archer vainly tried to induce Seufert's wife to give up hope and go home.
>
> Now, sticking up through the great heap of débris was a long piece of iron pipe, with its free end bent nearly double. At eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, about thirty-six hours after the collapse of the building, came a tapping on this pipe. It was a regular tapping: one, two, three—pause—one, two. An interval, and then again: one, two, three—pause—one, two. Thirty-two! That was Johnny Seufert's engine company, No. 32!
>
> Several of the workmen dropt their tools and fled—they were not going to stay on any job with a ghost. Others, including Dr. Archer, stood motionless with awe. Once more the signal was repeated. Then Dr. Archer put his mouth to the pipe and called down:
>
> "Seufert, is that you?"
>
> "Yes," came a voice, perfectly distinct.
>
> "Are you all right?"
>
> "Sure."
>
> "If I pour some coffee down this pipe, can you get it?"
>
> "Sure I can; my mouth's right at the pipe."
>
> He had fallen into a little hole upon a pile of rags, but it was the pipe, *with its twisted end*, that had saved him. If this end had not been bent over in the wreck, plaster and other dirt doubtless would have descended into the pipe, and the man below would have been suffocated. As it was, the pipe afforded him a free supply of air.
>
> Two or three hours after his signal was heard he was uncovered. Whereupon he arose, stretched his legs, shook himself all over, and, refusing help, walked off into the arms of his wife!

Dr. Archer's own job, we learn, is that of chief surgeon and adjuster for a great insurance company, and it is purely volunteer work on his part to risk his life succoring the injured at fires. "His relation with the Fire Department could not be more professional or more hazardous if he were carried on the pay-roll." Mr. Copley writes:

> Before I go on with these strange stories, just a word or two about the self-sacrificing bravery of the remarkable man who told them to me.
>
> In March, 1923, two tenement houses over on the East Side collapsed while being torn down, and two of the laborers were entombed. With the firemen came John Kenlon, chief of the department, and Dr. Archer. The buried laborers could be heard moaning; not only did their suffering need to be relieved, but there was danger of their being crusht entirely if they struggled. So Dr. Archer crawled into the ruins to give each of them a hypodermic injection, and eventually they were rescued.
>
> For this act Dr. Archer was awarded not only the department medal, but also the highest honor of all, the James Gordon Bennett medal. Previous to this, in 1912, he received the department medal for his services at the great fire which destroyed the Equitable Building.
>
> "Often," said Dr. Archer, "I have been led to wonder whether, after all, each of us does not have his unavoidable fate. I remember a case where two men escaped death in a building collapse in ways that seemingly could be accounted for only on the basis that they were born to die in some other manner.
>
> "The building was an old four-story brick tenement at Walker and Lafayette Streets, and it fell of its own decrepitude with all its occupants in it."
>
> "What time was that?" I interposed.
>
> "Just about two o'clock in the morning! The north and east walls went down with the interior of the building, but the south



Your telephone – product of magnifying glass standards

"CHECK it up with a magnifying glass," is a frequent rule in making Western Electric telephone apparatus.

Indeed there are here many manufacturing operations of so delicate a nature that they are carried on entirely under a glass. The filament of a switchboard lamp, for instance, is one-sixth the thickness of a human hair.

Eternal vigilance down to the smallest detail is the price of a good telephone. Western Electric practices this at every stage of the work from the careful selection of raw material all the way through to the final inspection.

Western Electric

SINCE 1869 MAKERS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

> and west walls still stood when I arrived a short time after the firemen.
>
> "A remarkable sight was presented where the south and west walls joined at the second story. Just enough of the second floor held at this point to support a bed, and in it was a man. If he had attempted to get out of bed, he would have stept into empty space; and there he stayed until the firemen raised a ladder and brought him down. All the other persons who had been with him on this floor were killed.
>
> "Near the bed was a door which the wind was swinging to and fro against the south wall, and this led to an incident that was stranger still. I remember hearing a fireman say that the banging door was likely to bring down the south wall, but the danger of this did not stop the work.
>
> "In a little hole in the ruins a man was found. He was fully conscious and apparently not much hurt; but was pinned down by two beams which rested across his legs. The work of sawing through the beams was still in progress when a shout was raised that the south wall was falling. It swayed long enough to give the rescuers a chance to flee, and then down it came!
>
> "When the ensuing cloud of dust had cleared away, the rescuers hurried back to the place where the man had been pinned down by the beams. It was wonderful enough that he had survived the original collapse of the building; no one had much expectation that he again would be found alive. But for the second time he escaped, not only with his life but unhurt. It was so remarkable—you might almost say miraculous—that I would hardly have believed it had I not seen it with my own eyes. When the wall fell, the banging door that had been attached to it was thrown across the hole in which the imprisoned man lay, and thrown in such a way that it fitted over the hole like the cover of a box and so afforded the prisoner complete protection.

For his last narrative of Dr. Archer, the writer relates "one of the strangest as well as the most perilous" of the doctor's adventures. We read:

> One Washington's Birthday—you have guessed it, it was about two o'clock in the morning!—a fire broke out, nobody knows how, in the armory of the 71st Regiment, New York National Guard; this armory extends from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-third streets on the east side of Park Avenue. The firemen arrived to find that the blaze had gained a long start on them, and eventually nothing was left of the great building but its walls.
>
> Dr. Archer reached this fire in company with Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, then deputy commissioner of police. Two or three hours later, when the fire appeared to be well under control, these two men started to leave the scene together. First, however, Colonel Thurston wished to telephone Police Headquarters. They went to the Park Avenue Hotel, which, extending from Thirty-third to Thirty-second streets on the west side of the avenue, was diagonally opposite the burning armory.
>
> While Thurston went to a telephone booth, Dr. Archer waited in the lobby near the clerk's desk. As he stood there, in one of the elevator shafts there slowly descended a car, with no person in it; and it was in flames!
>
> The mystery of that car remains to-day as dark as ever. One guess is that it was deliberately set on fire and started down the shaft by a person who had conceived a maniacal hatred for Edward Croker, then New York's fire chief. Such a person might well have figured that the origin of a fire in the hotel at that time would surely be attributed to the armory fire across the street, and hence to Croker's failure properly to guard the surrounding property. As a matter of fact, Croker was tried for negligence and acquitted.
>
> But to return to Dr. Archer and Colonel Thurston. After they had given the alarm, they started up the main stairway in the front of the hotel. At the fourth floor they were halted by the intense heat. Returning to the lobby, they made their way to the rear stairway on Thirty-third Street, and again ascended. While they were doing so, all the lights in the building went out. Again reaching the fourth floor, they heard cries for help coming from somewhere down the long corridor leading to the front of the building. The corridor was full of smoke, but they managed to grope their way along until they reached the room whence the cries were issuing.
>
> Two men in their night clothes were at the window. When they saw Dr. Archer and Colonel Thurston enter the room and shut the door behind them, they called out: "Are you trapt too?"
>
> The situation was hurriedly explained to them, and they were told to throw on a few clothes. When the door was again opened, smoke poured in in dense volume. It was not yet five o'clock in the morning, and what little light had entered the room from the street was completely blotted out by the smoke.
>
> "Everybody down on the floor!" cried Dr. Archer, who knew very well indeed, that on the floor would be found the only air that would give them a chance to live.
>
> The plan hurriedly gotten up was that Dr. Archer and Colonel Thurston each should take a man and try to keep shoulder to shoulder with him as they crawled along in an attempt to reach the rear stairway. It was explained both by Archer and Thurston that, as they left the room, the turn was to the *right*.
>
> Colonel Thurston and his man went first. As Dr. Archer followed him through the door, he felt the touch of his companion against his shoulder. The next minute this touch was gone. In the appalling blackness and choking smoke, the doctor groped for his charge, but could not feel him anywhere. He suspected that the man in his confusion had turned to the *left*, and he turned to crawl in that direction. He could not call out—that, filling his lungs with smoke and gas, would have been instantly fatal. But he crawled along for many feet without any success. To go farther seemed certain death, without its doing any good; and, as a matter of fact, it was by no means sure that the man had not, after all, taken the right turn. So the doctor turned about and managed to get to the rear stairway, where there was pure air.
>
> At the stairway he found Colonel Thurston and his man. But there was no sign of the other man. As it turned out, this man *had* turned to the left; there, far up the corridor, his body was eventually discovered.
>
> The two men, Dr. Archer and Colonel Thurston, had found in that hotel-room were buyers for a Western dry-goods house. Just before they left their home city, they were solicited by an agent to take out accident insurance. One refused; the other signed up for a $5,000 policy. The one who refused was the one who escaped with Colonel Thurston. The policy taken out by the other provided that, in case of his death in a burning building, the amount to be paid his beneficiary should be doubled. Dr. Archer had tried to save this man from a burning building—and had lost him. And the company which issued the policy was the one which Dr. Archer served as chief surgeon and adjuster of its medical and claims department. A little later he was called on to O. K. the claim for $10,000.

FAMOUS LOTTERY WHEEL'S LAST SPIN

TRAGIC MEMORIES OF THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY and its victims have been awakened by the news *that the famous wheel used for the drawing of its prizes* had been spun again, after a stillness of a quarter of a century. This time, according to a New Orleans dispatch, the purpose of its gyrations was the harmless one of assigning prizes to the holders of city bonds. A writer in the New York *Evening World*, Joseph S. Jordan, recalls that the wheel did service for the notorious Louisiana Lottery for twenty-five years. He writes:

> The last generation saw the end of the Louisiana Lottery; to be exact, it was put out of business by the United States Government in 1903. While it lasted it was the greatest gambling game ever conducted in the United States and, altho set in motion by crooked lawmakers, its operation was within the law, and, in gambling parlance, absolutely "on the square."
>
> It made millions of dollars for its promoters and brought a few thousands annually to the State of Louisiana; it made small fortunes overnight for some thousands of lucky little fellows; but the big wheel that was turned in New Orleans by aristocrats of the South ground down monthly thousands of good men and women into the dust of adversity and spread ruin through countless homes in the United States.
>
> In the last quarter of the last century the Louisiana Lottery was an institution of the country in which every other man was interested. He played it. It was the gambler's hunch and the washerwoman's dream. Clerks were pikers and their bosses were plungers. The drawing lists containing the lucky numbers were displayed in saloons, on bootblack stands, in hotels and barber-shops. They were printed in newspapers. The big monthly prize was $60,000, and a ticket cost $5. The tickets were quartered so that a player could win $15,000 on a $1.25 coupon.
>
> The big players planted down $5 on a number. The little fellows held four numbers for $5, each of their $1.25 coupons bearing a different number. The New Orleans office had branches in every city of importance in the United States, and there wasn't a village of any size that didn't have a sub-branch. When a big winning was made, there was a jolly story published about the winner at advertising rates.

How the game was worked for all it was worth is pictured in vivid strokes. The weakness of human nature, which thrills to the lure of fortune and the romance of big prizes won by obscure men and women here and there throughout the country, is

[illegible] COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

VACUUM CUP 34 x 7.30 BALLOON

Precision!

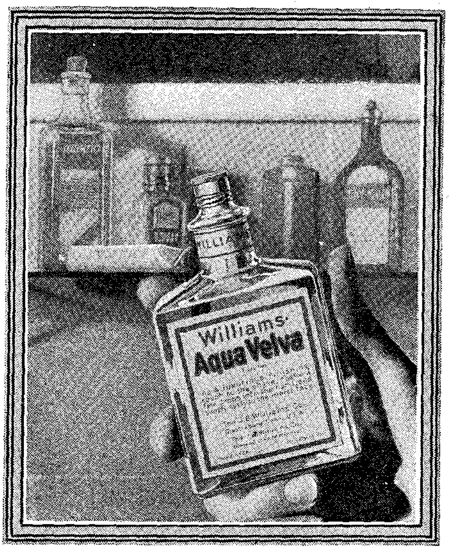
IN making a good automobile tire, one must eliminate, so far as possible, the human element, with its diminishing degree of strength as the working day wears on. A man is not capable of the same precision at 3 P. M. that was his at 8 A. M.

Every yard of fabric used in Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Cord Tires, Balloon or High Pressure, is laid with absolute and unvarying tension by one of these big tire-building machines. Each step, of course, is carefully supervised by experienced and pains-taking inspectors.

Just another reason for the remarkable mileage being delivered day after day by Vacuum Cup Cord Tires wherever motor cars are driven.

**PENNSYLVANIA
VACUUM CUP
BALLOON TIRES**

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO. OF AMERICA, INC.
Jeannette, Pennsylvania



After shaving...

no five things do all that this *one* does

AQUA VELVA is made expressly for after-shaving use. A few drops keep the skin soft and velvety all day long just as it is after your shave with Williams Shaving Cream. Aqua Velva conserves the skin's moisture. Dry preparations rob the skin of its natural moisture. *A skin kept naturally moist cannot dry or sunburn—cannot become drawn and hard.*

Aqua Velva is totally unlike gummy lotions; it is a sparkling liquid, crystal clear. No hot towels needed; nothing to wipe off:

—it tingles delightfully when applied
—it gives first aid to little cuts
—it protects the face from sun and wind
—it prevents face-shine
—it delights with its man-style fragrance

A 150-drop bottle free. Use coupon or postcard. The large 5-oz. bottle is 50c (60c in Canada). *By mail, postpaid, on receipt of price if your dealer is out of it.* Costs almost nothing a day—only a few drops needed.

Williams Aqua Velva

FOR USE AFTER SHAVING

By the makers of Williams Shaving Cream

SEND THIS FOR FREE 150-DROP BOTTLE

The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. 28-A, Glastonbury, Conn. (If you live in Canada, address The J. B. Williams Co., Ltd., St. Patrick St., Montreal).
Send free test bottle of Aqua Velva

Digest 8-15-25

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

touched upon, and we are told with what masterly skill the resources of publicity in those days were used to "play up" the good fortune of the few lucky ones. As we read:

> The winner was willing, and the lottery promoters knew that it was good business for the future of the lottery. It meant more players for the next drawing; more victims. The sale of the tickets was splashed with sentimentality. The lottery was a great and good thing, it was said, for our brothers down South; it was a State institution operated by and for Louisiana to help rebuild it from the ravages of the war.
>
> But it wasn't anything of the kind, altho thousands at this day still believe it. It was the concoction of two of the smartest Carpetbaggers who ever went South to prey on the needs of a badly demoralized and thoroughly disorganized section of the country after the Civil War. Adroit advertising started the lottery wheel rolling, and the cupidity of human nature supplied the stream of money to keep it turning. Thrifty housewives hurled themselves at the wheel of fortune, and the ever-growing stream sucked in their savings. Workingmen went home on Saturday nights with lottery coupons instead of their pay envelops, with dimes instead of dollars. The Louisiana Lottery was a maelstrom which was draining the little money of the country and converting it into millions of dollars for the fat promoters.

The writer remarks that the South was full of romance and opportunity when the war ended, and thousands of adventurers trekked across the Mason and Dixon line to work their wiles on the stricken people. As we read:

> "Sure-thing" men found a new world for old tricks, shady lawyers found a good field for shady practises where the laws were still lax, and the good people not too exacting. New Orleans was a promising city, as well as a refreshing and inviting one in which to live. All kinds of characters drifted there, and among them came, in the spring of 1868, two men from New York, known as Charley Howard and Johnny Morris.
>
> They were well-met fellows, hale and of good cheer, and it didn't take them long to ingratiate themselves, not only with other adventurers like themselves, but with the best people of the town. It was Johnny Morris who thought of the scheme of the lottery. He had read where cities of Italy and little States of Germany were conducting such schemes for their revenues; and of Russia and Austria, the South American countries and Mexico, making good money in similar enterprises. The idea was to get the State of Louisiana to father the scheme whereby the State would get a little each year, and Morris and Howard would get a whole lot.
>
> It required months to get the scheme in motion, the Carpetbagger legislators of Louisiana being as eager for the graft as they were. They formed a $1,000,000 company and paid the grafters in stock, afterward worth a small fortune. But, of course, Howard and Morris held the bulk of stock themselves; and when, within twenty years after, Howard sold his stock, he got for it $1,250 a share. He retired with many, many millions.
>
> The company was holding monthly drawings for the country at large and daily drawings for New Orleans; and semi-annual pickings for the world at large. The capital prize in the latter was $600,000. The annual receipts were estimated at from $30,000,000 to $60,000,000, and the State of Louisiana was receiving $40,000. John A. Morris was a multi-millionaire, master of Morris Park in New York, owner of the Westchester Race-track, breeder of thoroughbred horses and owner of stables, as well as a dozen homes in America and Europe and within the hallway of society.
>
> But the end of the Louisiana Lottery was in sight. It had become a menace to the whole country, and Congress was appealed to to put it out of existence. The money of Morris could not prevail against the sentiment, and the ban of the United States mail was put on its literature. Even then Morris offered the State of Louisiana $1,250,000 a year to let it go on. But the doors were closed when its charter expired in 1903, and the big wheel shut down.
>
> The promoters moved to Honduras, home of refugees from justice and overnight revolutions. But there Confederate generals did not turn the wheel, and John Morris died. His successors used the express companies instead of the mails; the Secret Service of the United States got after them and laid them by the heels in three years.

CHECK YOUR CAR LIKE A TRUNK

WOULD you like your car to accompany you on your European trip? Many travelers have this desire, we are told, but until recently there have been serious difficulties in the way of its execution. The only way in which an Atlantic line would transport an automobile was in a crate, billed as freight. This involved so much trouble, expense, red tape and delay that many tourists of means swallowed their desire to take their favorite cars abroad and spin them over the historic roads of Europe. But now, we learn from the New York *World*, a new régime has been established for traveling automobiles, and it has become almost as easy to tote your twin-six to Europe as it is to sling your bicycle into the baggage car of an accommodation train at a way station. Yes, you can now check your car as excess baggage, and have it hoisted on board without crating. It has become as much a part of the globe-trotter's impedimenta as his trunk, his steamer rug, his parrot cage or his folding bathtub. And, best of all, the cost of its transportation is far less than it was by the old method, when your automobile was screwed up in a box as big as some seaside cottages, and stowed away in the deepest depths of the hold along with a bewildering variety of ponderous and miscellaneous freight. We read:

> The procedure for shipping a car to Europe now is merely to drive it to the steamship pier at New York, indicate the

boat by which you expect to sail, show your ticket and get a check for the car as excess baggage. The steamship company will attend to all details of handling the car, and will deliver it on the dock at your European port, ready to drive, and without a scratch.

When the car is received at the steamship its tank is drained, the brakes are set, and it is slung in a wire hoisting gear having a shoe for each wheel. One of the ship's electric derricks then lifts it on board. On the largest liners this lift is considerable—sixty feet in the case of the White Star liner *Majestic.*

After being lowered to the deck on which it is to be stored, the slings are cast off, the brakes released, and the car is rolled into the "garage" space assigned it. Wood chocks are placed under its wheels fore and aft, and the car is lashed to stanchions to prevent possible movement sidewise.

The cost of using one's own car on a European trip is no greater than that of hiring one, and the chance of getting an old or unsatisfactory car is eliminated.

All details regarding customs duties and driving licenses for European countries can be taken care of before the traveler leaves home. The agent who sells him his ticket will set the wheels in motion for him. A bond is called for, to cover possible customs charges in case the car is sold abroad, but on quitting Europe with his car the owner receives back the money deposited. A document is issued that lowers the border customs barriers of all European countries in all countries.

Americans who fear language impediments, or complications arising from varying road rules in different European countries, can readily secure the services of a high-grade chauffeur at the foreign touring clubs, hotels and garages. The operator thus secured may be depended on to speak two or three languages, and sometimes he can manage five or six. His experience usually has a background of four years' service in the war, and he can be relied on as regular in everything he does.

These men work for very moderate wages, being satisfied, as a rule, with $25 a week, or even less. Their food and lodging, paid for by their employer, averages about $3.50 a day. Garage charges are moderate. Many of the smaller hotels make no charge at all. Hotel rates average about half those in American cities, and if one is content to stop at the smaller houses, or is making nightly halts at small resorts or towns, the average charge for hotel room and meals is not above $6 a day.

Artists Have Their Uses.—"I am sorry you are leaving us."

"Why? Are you fond of art?"

"No, but while you have been painting in my field, I haven't had to employ a scarecrow!"—*Pele Mele (Paris).*

Doubtless Gave Him a Towel.—HISTORY TEACHER—"And what did Hero say to Leander after he swam the Hellespont?"

THE KID—"You're all wet!"—*Life.*

Now She Knows.—SHE—"I heard some one yell 'fowl.' Where are the feathers?"

HE—"Oh, this game is between two picked teams."—*Evansville Crescent.*

Homeward Bound.—"Ah, we must be on the right road. There is the man we ran over this morning!"—*Le Rire (Paris).*

$245 f.o.b. Dayton is the price of the Frigidaire Cabinet Model shown here. The Frigidaire Mechanism, for converting the standard makes of ice-boxes, costs as little as $190 f.o.b. Dayton

Hot Weather Shows You What Frigidaire Really Does

TORRID summer weather—when ice melts so rapidly and foods spoil so easily—is the test that reveals the wonderful service rendered by Frigidaire Electric Refrigeration.

The atmosphere in the food compartments is as crisp, dry and frosty as a winter morning. Meats keep perfectly for days at a time. Milk, cream and butter retain their fresh sweetness. Vegetables and fruits are firm and juicy. There is an ample supply of ice cubes. Or the freezing trays will make a variety of delicious frozen desserts and salads.

And this remarkable service, so apparent in the heat of summer, is a *constant* service—the same dependable refrigeration in all seasons. Frigidaire is entirely automatic in operation—works day and night, week after week, without attention.

You can have a complete cabinet model of Frigidaire. Or, at small cost, you can convert your present ice-box into a Frigidaire electric refrigerator. In either case you will have all the benefits that Frigidaire offers—better food preservation, independence of outside ice supply, cleanliness, sanitation—all at a cost probably less than what you now pay for ice.

There is a nation-wide organization of over 3,500 trained Frigidaire Representatives. The nearest one will gladly tell you how Frigidaire can serve you and how you can purchase it on convenient terms. Or, the coupon below will bring complete descriptive literature.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, *Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation,* Dept. F-25, Dayton, Ohio, *Delco-Light Company of Canada, Ltd., 245 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, Ont. Makers of Delco-Light Farm Electric Plants, Electric Pumps, Electric Washing Machines, and Frigidaire Electric Refrigerators.*

Frigidaire

Made by the World's Largest Manufacturers of Electric Refrigerators

Delco-Light Company,
Dept. F-25, Dayton, Ohio

Please send me your literature describing Frigidaire Electric Refrigeration.

Name ....
Address ....
Town .... State ....

Drink it through
Stone's
Sanitary
Straws

Hot? Tired? milk refreshes

Drink a bottle or two of milk every day at the office. Its refreshing qualities will surprise you. And be sure to use Stone's Straws. They make the best drink taste better.

Always use Stone's Straws when serving milk and other cold drinks. They prevent gulping, thereby aiding digestion. Used in the best homes everywhere. Made and packed entirely by machinery, they are absolutely sanitary. Also be sure to use them at the Soda Fountain and with bottled drinks.

Get a convenient Home Package—several weeks' supply—at your druggist's, 10c. If your druggist cannot supply you, send us his name and address and 10c. and we will see that you are supplied at once.

The Stone Straw Co
EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS
GENERAL OFFICES—WASHINGTON, D. C.
FACTORIES:
WASHINGTON, D. C. BALTIMORE, MD.

STONE'S SANITARY STRAWS
The best drink tastes better through a straw

Get the Home Package at your Druggist's 10¢

LETTERS AND ART
Continued

(*Continued from page 26*)

by Mrs. Mary Fanton Roberts, editor of *Arts and Decoration* (New York), whose further observations are here quoted:

"As the White House is not in New York, it will probably not be torn down for a few decades. Then why not take it seriously, and so far as possible keep it, in furniture as well as architecture, a monument to American taste and tradition. A trip through the American Wing at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York would take the place of a Committee on Art to accomplish this.

"And once having made the White House the custodian of the best fine and industrial art of the Colonial periods, I would humbly suggest that for all time to come we let it alone, except as an occasional beautiful painting or fine bit of antique furniture may be added to the collection.

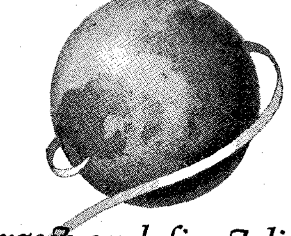
"Think, if the President of France were to live in the old palace of Versailles, or at Fontainebleau—and each change of administration brought a moving van briskly to the front door, how many seekers after beauty would travel out to these eighteenth-century royal homes to study the art of the period they represent. And how often would a traveler seek the great Davanzati palace in Florence or the El Greco house in Toledo if it were the custom to furbish and trim them up every spring with painted furniture from Russia, or the newest thing in mission design from Grand Rapids, or even fine examples of our own eighteenth-century Colonial?

"We travel to these beautiful palaces to see them as they were conceived in the first place, with all their original and appropriate beauty.

"The White House is not an enormous building. We do not need for it massive furniture. It is rather quaint and old-fashioned in its suggestion—a type of building exactly suited to the best period of American cabinet work. Students of White House history tell us that each successive President has left behind him some contribution in the furnishing of the White House. It seems to me that to have this building decorated and furnished according to its appropriate period is far more important than to preserve the personal imprint that has been left there by the great men who have been our Presidents and the charming ladies who have been their wives. May we not be permitted to judge of our democratic rulers by what they have accomplished for the nation, not by their taste in decoration."

Miss Ethel B. Power, editor of *House Beautiful* (Boston), writes in favor of refurnishing the White House with Colonial furniture, specifying "the later period, that is, of the more elegant and sophisticated style." Such furniture, she avers, "would be consistent with the uses to which the home of the Chief Executive is put, and be more nearly representative of the best American traditions than the present furniture of the French type. To say this is not to undervalue the contribution made to American art by Stanford White, but I believe such a change will reflect the progress in domestic architecture which he was one of the first to inspire."

Belgenland
WORLD CRUISE

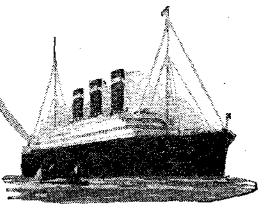


Largest and finest liner ever to circle the globe

All the way round the world—New York to New York. Sailing *Westward* to reach each country in its most pleasant and picturesque season — Egypt at the height of activity, the Riviera conveniently for Spring stop-overs in Europe.

Every shore trip brim-full of interest and revelation because of the skilful and experienced guidance of the American Express Company.

132 days 60 cities 14 countries
Westward from New York, **Nov. 25**
Los Angeles Dec. 11; San Francisco Dec. 14
Back in New York April 6, 1926
Limited to 475 passengers



Address Red Star Line, No. 1 Broadway; American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York; or other offices or agencies of either company.

IMM
RED STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
In Cooperation with
American Express Company

CALOX
The OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER

Your dentist uses a powder to clean your teeth.

2 ASK HIM WHY

Westcott
W
HOSIERY
At Leading Dealers
for MEN & WOMEN

Tuberculosis is Curable!

Says Dr. Charles E. Atkinson, eminent throat and lung specialist. Curable as well as preventable, in most cases, he asserts. And in his new book—just from the press—

LESSONS ON TUBERCULOSIS AND CONSUMPTION

Dr. Atkinson reveals in plain, simple, non-technical language the great discoveries of science about how to recognize, treat and prevent tuberculosis, including the most approved conclusions on diet, exercise, climate, environment, heredity, marriage, parenthood, etc. For the medical practitioner or the layman, this helpful book will prove both an interesting and reliable guide.

12mo. Cloth. 470 Pages. $2.50 net; $2.64, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

The Editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in replying to our query brings forward a Philadelphia view which emphasizes the fitness of the Colonial in White House decoration, and this may be taken as carrying the authority of a center which is well supplied with some of the best specimens of Colonial style both in building and in decoration. The authority quoted is Carl A. Ziegler, who is a member of the Commission for the Preservation of Historical Monuments in Philadelphia. Thus:

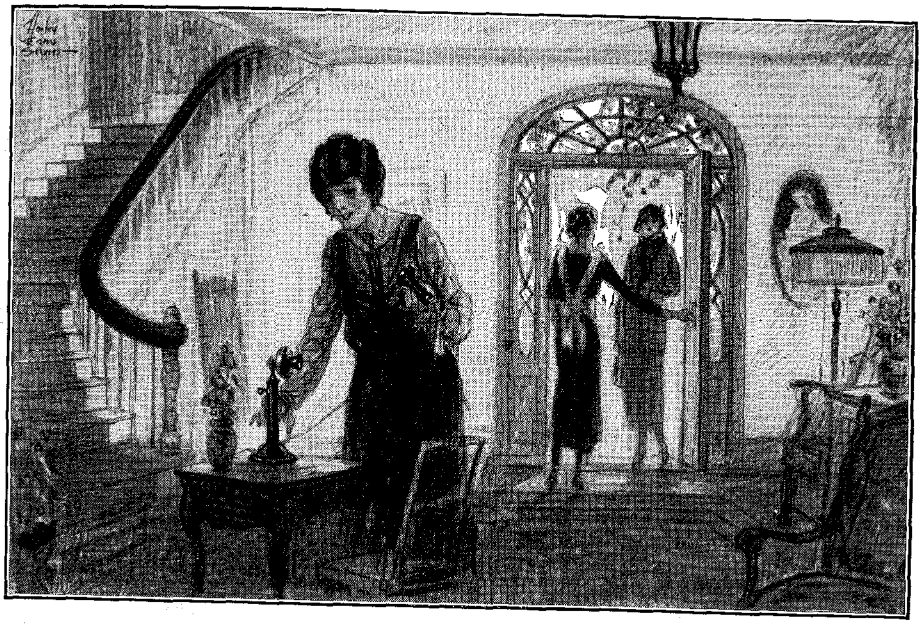
> "Colonial architecture has possibilities that are not commonly appreciated. Many persons imagine that it must be confined to small dwellings and relatively inconspicuous buildings. But the contrary is the case.
>
> "Our American architecture in the Colonial period is a splendid inheritance, and the first home in the land could well reflect the best that our early American designers produced.
>
> "No other nation would hesitate to use the prevailing national influence in the decoration of such a building as the White House."

But Horace Wells Sellers, an architect and chairman of the Commission for the Preservation of Historical Monuments, is of a contrary opinion and says that from 1790 for the following few decades the prevailing influence in this country was French and that if the White House is to be restored to the period of 1800 it would unquestionably use French of the Empire period. He adds:

> "In restoring Congress Hall we were faced with the same question in the style of the lighting fixtures. We reasoned that it would be better to use the French than early English."

Mr. Childe Hassam, the distinguished painter, writes us an interesting reply, which aims to dispel a little confusion of thought and also sounds a distinctly American note:

> "The American Colonial and the French Empire styles come from the same source, from the Greeks, through the Italian Renaissance, made by the same race, that northern blue and gray-eyed, blond and brown-haired race that went down to the Mediterranean and in a genial climate made Greek art—and all that art known as the Renaissance in northern Italy—American Colonial is the tail-end of this Renaissance made by an English-speaking, but precisely same race of men as the Dutch, German, Northern French, and Spanish Goths, notably the conquistadors, blue-eyed and golden-haired Alverado and stout Cortez of the clear gray eyes.
>
> "Now divorcing art from nationality, from the artificial and adventitious things (or no-things) like frontiers, all the art in America is from the same source, quite recent north European. The man dressmaker kind of mind and some recent English novelists will prattle about French taste, which is actually no better (and is often worse) than any other European national taste. If you wish and care to think for a moment, *nationally*, think of this: The two greatest artists who stood in Europe in the last fifty years were Americans, Henry James and Whistler. Of the five flawless novels of the world



The telephone door

More people enter our homes and offices by telephone than in person. Through the telephone door, traveling by wire, comes a stream of people from the outside world on social and business missions. Important agreements or appointments are made, yet the callers remain but a few seconds or minutes and with a "good-bye" are gone. We go out through our telephone doors constantly to ask or give information, buy or sell things, make personal calls and on dozens of other errands.

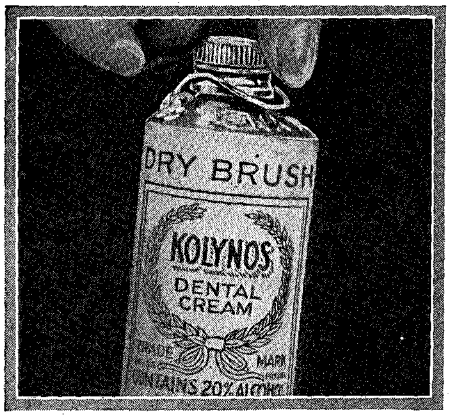
None of the relations of life is more dependent upon co-operation and mutual consideration than these daily millions of telephone journeys. It is the telephone company's part to furnish the means of calling and to place courteous and intelligent employees at the service of the public. Good service is then assured when there is a full measure of co-operation between users.

Only by mutual care and consideration can everyone enjoy the full pleasures and benefits of calling. Telephone courtesy is for the good of all who go out and come in through the telephone door.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

Guards your Teeth—

checks decay—
kills germs—
washes them away



Precious tooth enamel—this dental cream protects it

YOU BRUSH YOUR TEETH FAITHFULLY. You brush them carefully. Yet when you visit your dentist you are often surprised at the number of cavities his instruments reveal.

You feel baffled. Others seemingly no more careful than yourself enjoy the blessing of sound teeth. What is the trouble?

The trouble is that your teeth require a certain kind of protection which you are failing to give them—the protection they need is adequate dental care and the daily use of a *germ-killing* dentifrice.

The protection they need is the germicidal protection of Kolynos Dental Cream. Kolynos not only keeps your teeth white and glistening, but its main properties are highly antiseptic—extremely important properties if you are to have sound teeth, teeth free from dangerous, offensive, and painful cavities.

FREE—Enough Kolynos to brush your teeth 22 times, ½ inch to the brushing.

THE KOLYNOS COMPANY, Dept. 5-B3
New Haven, Conn.

Send sample tube to:

Name..................................

Street..................................

City..................................

LETTERS AND ART
Continued

two are by Americans, the 'Scarlet Letter' of Hawthorne and 'The American' by Henry James. Whistler's etchings are accounted by all means the best that have been made in the world, and like his 'Nocturnes' stand alone in the history of the world's art.

"To give you a direct answer, I should use the 'Empire' furniture without any thought of its mere provenance and still less of its celebrating a bandy-legged Italian bandit, if I thought it went better in place than any other that I could get; but if I found that the American Colonial or English went as well in place I would almost certainly use that, and in preference.

"Where prints are to be hung, I would hang Whistler etchings. I would prefer a New England hooked rug to any oriental rug, and I think many of them are fine works of art. I would conserve all the Americana that went well in place, and get more Americana and still more Americana."

Those of contrary opinion, however, are quite as emphatic in the statement of their views. Mr. John Mead Howells, the architect, feels that "it would be a mistake to touch the White House." Apparently he would leave everything as it is, or only restore in the manner of what has been in use before. He furnishes some historical argument for this view:

"In the first place our early architecture of the type of the White House, and more distinctly of the New York City Hall, is a direct derivative of the French style of Louis XVI. Many of our finest Colonial mansions used French wall-papers and hangings, and especially in so formal a building as the White House. The taste of the time would probably have been to try to get very much the type of furniture and interiors which are now installed, whether you call them French or Colonial. I feel that Mr. McKim's taste was exact in this matter, and that it was carefully thought out."

More emphatic is Mr. Paul J. Baumgarten, president of the William Baumgarten Company, Incorporated, who answers our request in a cable from Europe, saying that "to make the White House a museum of early Americana may be a beautiful sentiment, but the impoverished Colonial style is too pitifully naked to represent the grandeur of the United States of to-day. The main rooms demand monumental treatment of a kind entirely incompatible with the Colonial styles as applied to interiors."

Mr. Gari Melchers, the painter, advises:

"The White House is not a Colonial building; and to my way of thinking it is quite proper that the furniture in the large and formal rooms should remain what it is to-day—late Empire, or Louis Philippe, and Second Empire. The houses of the wealthy in our country from Portland, Maine, to Charleston and Savannah, during the first half of the last century, were filled with the furniture brought from France, as were also the curtains, hangings and wall coverings which gave these interiors

Handiest thing in the house

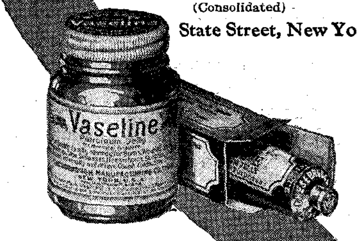
For Sunburn

After a day at the beach or on the water, a picnic or a motor ride, sunburn will be relieved if you gently rub "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly into the affected part. It is soothing, healing, and takes away that burning sensation.

Keep "Vaseline" Jelly in the medicine cabinet. It keeps the skin velvety and improves the texture of a harsh, dry skin.

Look for the trade-mark "Vaseline"
It is your protection

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
(Consolidated)
State Street, New York



Write for free Booklet:
"INQUIRE WITHIN"

Vaseline
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF
PETROLEUM JELLY

FOR SCALP TREATMENT

Send for "Glover's Handbook On the Scalp and Hair." An authoritative analysis.

GLOVER'S
IMPERIAL
MANGE MEDICINE
AT DRUGGISTS, BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS

This handbook suggests practical methods of treatment. FREE on request. Address: Dept. H 4.
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.,
119 Fifth Ave., New York

IF YOU WANT TO DRY YOUR TEARS, *USE*

MAJORS CEMENT

EST.
1876
TRADE MARK

IS GOOD

For repairing china, glassware, bric-a-brac, meerschaum, tipping billiard cues, 25c per bottle. Leather Cement, 20c per bottle at dealers.

dignity and a great deal of style. For the smaller and more intimate apartments in the White House, our early American furniture would be eminently suitable and certainly very beautiful."

Miss Cecilia Beaux, the famous painter, writes in strong approval of retaining the French furniture in the White House:

"The White House is a historic monument and should show the influence of the early and succeeding stages of its existence. The influence of French taste and in the person of the architect, l'Enfant, we as a people can never ignore; and there can be no lack of harmony between what remains of French furnishing in the rooms of the White House, and whatever choice pieces of Colonial American our 'State housekeeping' may fall heir to.

"It even seems to me that the signs of the Civil War period (which was probably the lowest we ever reached in art) should not be entirely cast out, and if these are preserved, why not keep what was chosen at a time when we were hand in hand with the highest culture and gladly accepted the taste as well as the friendship of France."

Mr. Douglas Volk, the painter, writes:

"I would be pleased if in the very beginning the Colonial style had been adopted, but inasmuch as there are many precious historical associations connected with the existent adequate interior of the White House, I would not advocate, unless the condition of the furniture warranted it, an arbitrary change."

The sculptor, Mr. Frederick D. MacMonnies, does not deviate far from the opinion of Miss Beaux:

"Since the White House is not strictly Colonial in style, I think it should be furnished in the style of its period, American or French.

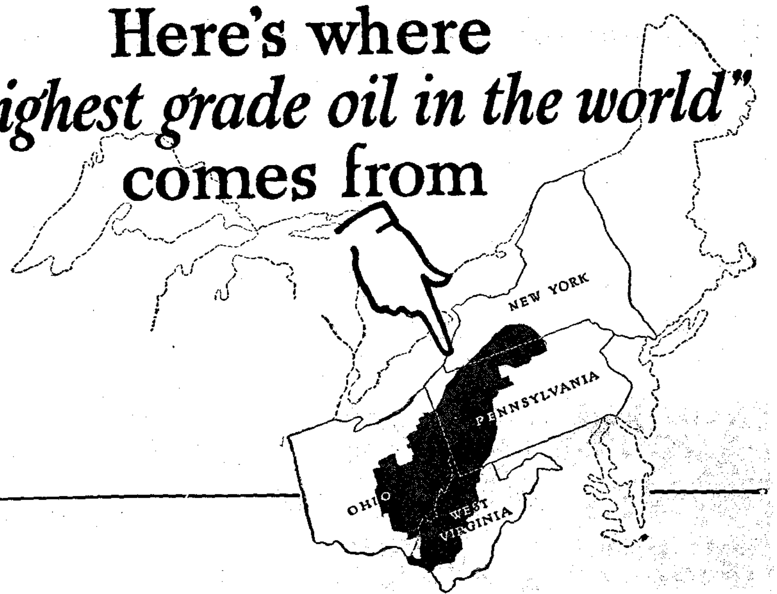
"Mr. McKim, as I understand, followed the original plans of the architect who built the White House, with the utmost care.

"The White House, it seems to me, should not be considered as a museum or a haven for rare pieces, no matter what their sentimental or esthetic value.

"The idea that a carefully studied and elaborated plan of furnishing by a distinguished and conscientious architect can be torn out by the roots by future occupants is rather devastating."

Finally we conclude with a characteristic communication from Mr. Joseph Pennell:

"As to what I think of cleaning out the present furniture, I would say if it is good, let it alone, and as the Institute of Architects says it should be let alone, I agree. What, however, or why, rather, the place should be filled with Colonial furniture, when I believe the White House was not built till after Colonial furniture had been scrapped for the horse-hair style, I fail to see, and finally if Mr. Cooledge (is that the way you spell it?) is so keen about economy, why not struggle along with the present fittings until we again invent a style of interior decoration and furnishing with modern character in it, rather than become part of a game to unload dealers' property and possible fakes on the nation or even the President—who has, I imagine with the rum fleet, the K. K. K. and sorting shingles, about as much as he can attend to."



Here's where "the highest grade oil in the world" comes from

Nature gave pure Pennsylvania oil greater resistance to heat, wear and dilution. She put into it those qualities which make it give 1000 miles of super-lubrication without draining the crank case.

MILLIONS of years ago, Nature tried an experiment. She made an oil, using different materials than she had ever used before. She even located it in a different part of what is now America.

When this oil was discovered, the world pronounced it a masterpiece—and pure Pennsylvania became standard for the world's most difficult lubrication jobs. It still is! For no other has ever taken its place.

So good is it that one might think Nature had planned it deliberately, to meet the trying conditions of automobile-engine lubrication. For Nature gave pure Pennsylvania oil a higher margin of safety. This oil eliminates repair bills due to poor lubrication. And poor lubrication sends more cars to the repair shop or the scrap heap than any other single cause.

Every drop of pure Pennsylvania oil comes from the section shown on the map above—Western New York, Pennsylvania, Southeastern Ohio and West Virginia. Remember—Pennsylvania is not the name of a brand, but of a grade or *kind* of oil from which many brands are made. The producers, refiners and marketers have created for your protection the emblem shown below. Every drop of oil sold under it is pure Pennsylvania. Look for this emblem on containers.

Find the man nearest you who displays it. You can bank on it, he is the kind of a man who deserves your patronage—for the oil he sells is indicative of the high type of service he wants to give you. Then drain your crank case. Fill up with pure Pennsylvania. Maintain the oil level, but don't drain again for 1000 miles—a thousand of the finest miles you ever drove.

KNOW MORE ABOUT OIL!
FOR YOUR CAR'S SAKE,
MAIL THIS COUPON

Guaranteed
100% PURE
PENNSYLVANIA
OIL
TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

PENNSYLVANIA GRADE CRUDE OIL ASSOCIATION
208 Chambers Building, Oil City, Pa.
Please send me the booklet, "Systematic Lubrication," worth money to every oil user.

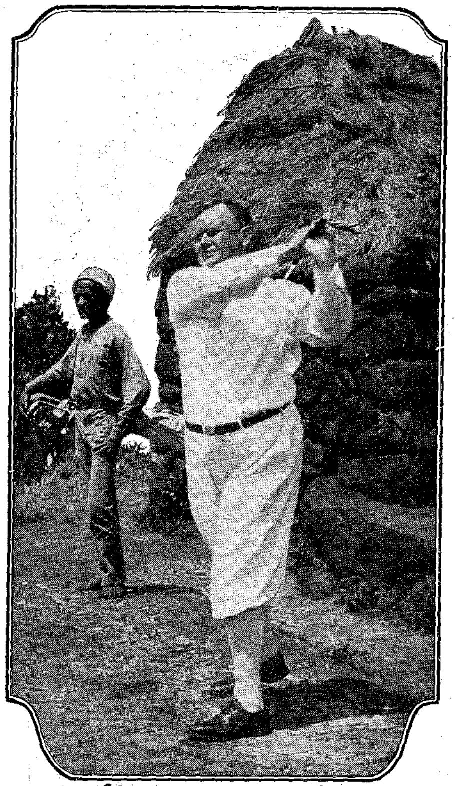
Name ....

Street Address ....

City .... State ....

L. D. 8-25

1925, P. G. C. O. A.



"Tee up" this Autumn in

Hawaii

Barefoot native caddy—Hawaiian grass-hut shelter—a sunny tee and rainbow-vaulted, velvet-smooth fairway—here's a new golf experience awaiting you this fall.

After the children are in school, rest and play several weeks or months in this sunny mid-Pacific Territory of the United States. Return home for Thanksgiving or Christmas if you wish. Autumnal seas are exceptionally smooth. Cool days invite you to outdoor sports—golf, motoring, tennis, hiking, deep-sea fishing, inter-island cruising. Crisp, quiet nights for sound sleep.

Try the golf courses on all the four larger islands. Between times, enjoy tropic fruits, exotic flowers, Hawaiian music. Swimming and surfing at Waikiki. Ample hotels, modern conveniences and moderate living costs. Volcanic wonders of Hawaii National Park are especially accessible in autumn.

Easy — and inexpensive

Book through your nearest railway, travel or steamship agent direct to Honolulu. Enjoy the 5- to 6-day voyage in luxurious liners via Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver or Victoria, B. C. Round trip can be made from the Coast in 3 or 4 weeks, allowing a week or two in Hawaii, for as little as $300 to $400 including all travel and sightseeing costs.

If you wish a descriptive, illustrated brochure—

Write now
HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU

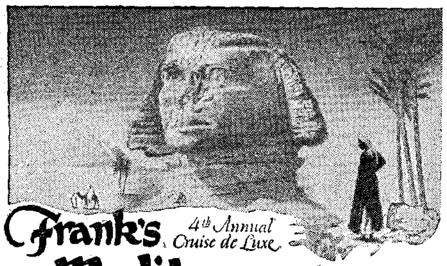
214 MONADNOCK BLDG., SAN FRANCISCO
343 FORT ST., HONOLULU, HAWAII, U. S. A.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

OUR OBSCURE CORNER OF THE UNIVERSE

WE dwell not in the middle of created things, as some have fondly thought, but in a very remote and obscure region, so distant from the real center that light itself would require more than two millions of years to reach it from our little sun. And this takes account only of the celestial bodies visible to us. What may be the center, if we regard others beyond our ken, or whether there is, or can be, any center, who shall tell us? In *Le Matin* (Paris), Charles Nordmann thus sets forth some of the recent ideas of astronomers on this subject. We read:

> There is nothing flatter, duller, more prosaic than figures, especially when they denote dollars, pounds sterling, or marks, and sometimes even when they express an age. Figures are the worst dispellers of dreams. They are frightful poeticides, and by them the mystery of misty shores flees before our ships.
>
> Yes; but—there is nothing more poetical than figures, nothing that lifts us as they do on the wings of wonder, when they express the greatness of the universe or the marvelous littleness of the atomic microcosm. Besides, poetry and music are but tissues of numerical relations.
>
> Just now a Dutch astronomer, Mr. Pannekoek, after patient statistical investigation has placed before us some numerical results whose eloquent dryness is much more calculated to make us dream than all the poor fallals of the romantic imagination.
>
> It has been believed up to recent years that the assemblage of visible stars, of which our sun is only an unimportant member, constitutes a single great flattened mass along the plane of the Milky Way. The researches of Pannekoek, corroborating the recent work of others, prove that this is not the case. The observable and cataloged stars really belong to several distinct groups, or agglomerations, distributed around the heavens, and not directly connected one with another.
>
> One of these anthills of stars is found in a constellation at a distance from us equal to about 800 parsecs. But I shall have to light my lantern. The parsec is the unit now employed by astronomers for stellar distances. A parsec is the distance at which one must be located to see the 90 million miles that separate the earth from the sun under an angle of one second. Now an angle of a second is that of an object a foot high, about forty miles away. This angle is very small.
>
> A star a parsec away is at a distance 206,000 times that of the earth from the sun; and the stellar condensation of which we have been speaking is 700 times farther than that.
>
> The most vast of the stellar aggregations determined by Mr. Pannekoek is that which extends in the Milky Way toward the constellation Cygnus, whose center is 600 parsecs from us. The densest of these galactic accumulations, the most concentrated in stars, is situated near a constellation about 400 parsecs from us.
>
> Finally, and altho these groupings of stars are very irregularly distributed, their



Frank's 4th Annual Cruise de Luxe to the Mediterranean

Limited to 400—(Less than Half Capacity)
by Specially Chartered Magnificent New

Cunard S.S. "SCYTHIA"

(20,000 tons.) Sailing Jan. 26, 1926—67 days

The Cruise of the "Scythia" to the Mediterranean has become an annual classic. In every respect it is unsurpassed.

EGYPT—PALESTINE

Madeira, Spain, Gibraltar, Algiers, Tunis, Constantinople, Greece, Italy, Sicily, Riviera, Monte Carlo, France, England

The "Scythia" is a veritable floating palace, with spacious decks, lounges, veranda cafes, two elevators, gymnasium, commodious staterooms with running water and large wardrobes; bedrooms and suites with private baths. The famous Cunard cuisine and service. (Only one sitting for meals.)

Stop-over privilege in Europe without extra cost, returning via S.S. "Aquitania," "Mauretania," "Berengaria," or any Cunard Line steamer.

Rates, deck plans, itinerary and full information on request. Early reservation insures choice of location.

FRANK TOURIST CO.
542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
219 South 15th Street, Philadelphia
582 Market Street, San Francisco
At Bank of America, Los Angeles
(*Est. 1875.*) *Paris Cairo London*

PATENTS. Write for our free Guide Books and **"Record of Invention Blank,"** before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch and description of invention for Inspection and Instructions Free. Terms reasonable. Prompt attention. Highest References. **VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.**
759 9TH **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

High School Course in 2 Years

You can complete this simplified High School Course at home inside of two years. Meets all requirements for entrance to college and the leading professions. This and thirty-six other practical courses are described in our Free Bulletin. Send for it TODAY.

AMERICAN SCHOOL
Dept. HC-52B Drexel Ave. & 58th St. © A S 1923 **CHICAGO**

LAW *Free Book*

Write today for FREE 128-page book, **"THE LAW TRAINED MAN,"** which shows how to learn law in your spare time and earn more money. Qualify for a high salaried executive position *or prepare to enter the practice of law.* Study at home through the Blackstone Course prepared by 80 prominent legal authorities including **CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.** Blackstone graduates practicing law everywhere. LL.B. degree conferred. Magnificent 25 volume law library furnished immediately upon enrollment. Moderate tuition fee. Low monthly terms. Money Back Guarantee. Write for book today.

Blackstone Institute, Inc. **4753 Grand Blvd. Dept. 30-C, Chicago**
America's Foremost Non-Resident Law School

Snappy Tales About Musicians

It's a "rich, rare, and racy" bunch of yarns about musical celebrities that Mr. Finck collected during his career as musical critic and which the public may now enjoy in that delightful new book—

MUSICAL LAUGHS

By Henry T. Finck

For over forty years musical critic of the New York Evening Post

Among the great ones gossiped about are: **Caruso, Jean de Reszke, Pol Plancon, Adelina Patti, Chaliapin, Nilsson, Calve, Chopin, Josef Hofmann, Paderewski, Liszt, Theodore Thomas, Hans von Bulow, Rubinstein, Wagner, Ole Bull, Fritz Kreisler, Nikisch, Sousa, Offenbach, Brahms, Seidl, Schubert, Verdi—and scores of others.**

Handsomely bound; blue cloth; gilt lettering. Caricature of Caruso (drawn by himself) on front of jacket.

348 pp. 12mo. $1.75, net; $1.89, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

common center has been approximately determined. Our sun is about 700 parsecs from this center. It is not therefore the hub of the universe, but only one of the most distant quarters.

And when we think of the persecutions inflicted on the naive philosophers who dared to suggest moving the center of things from the earth to the sun! Alas, the point of view of Copernicus himself must to-day be regarded as a bit of ridiculous anthropocentrism.

Poor sun! lamentable little luminary suspended, like a lamp, over the human farce! If some divinity, enthroned in the central hall of our stellar universe, suddenly had the strange fancy to contemplate the petty doings of men, you are so far, so far away, that your light would take 2,300,000 years to carry them to him! Nevertheless, when he should have perceived them, he might perhaps regret that the time had not been longer!

MOVIES WITHOUT PHOTOGRAPHY

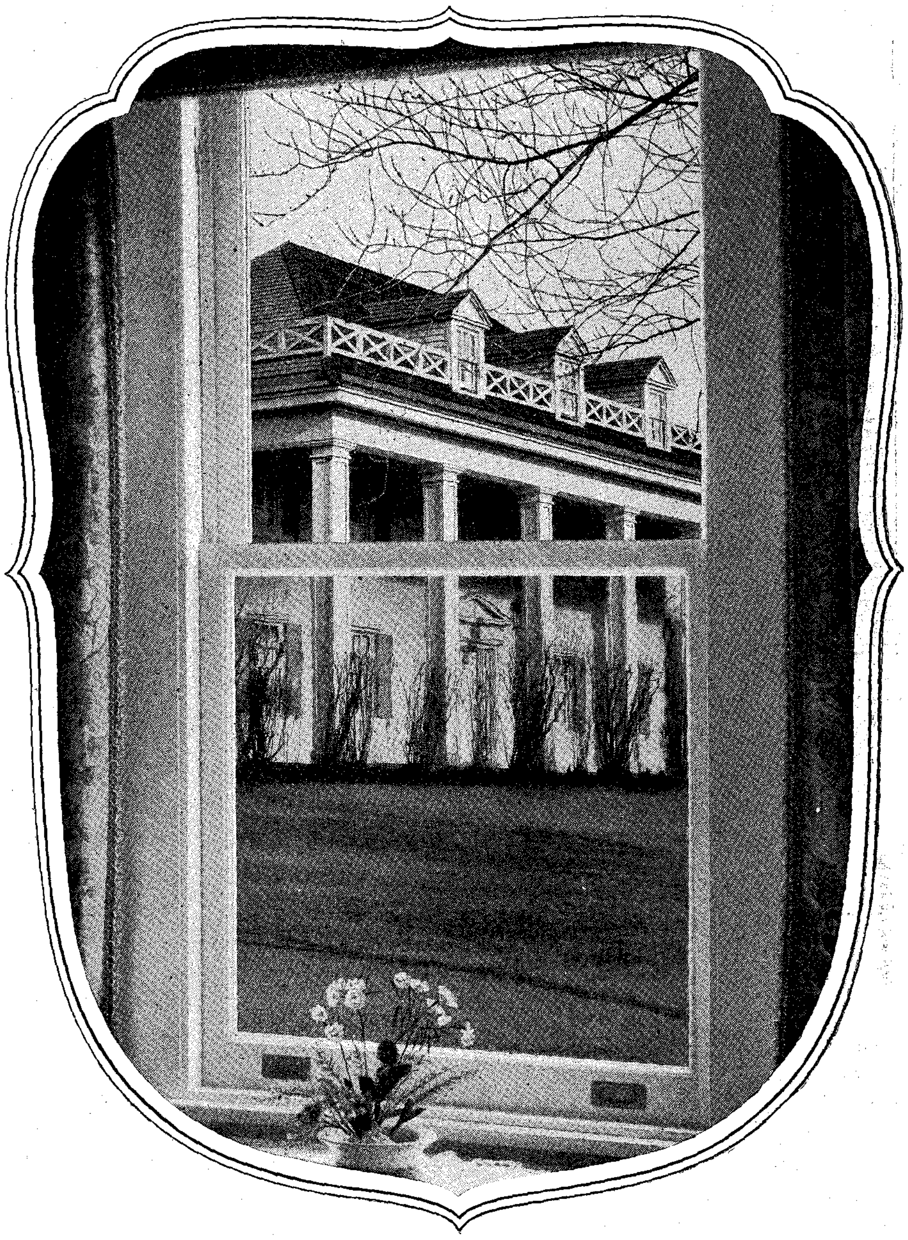
A MOTION-PICTURE of an actual event may be thrown on a screen without first filming it. That this is true, at any rate, of a hospital operation, has been demonstrated in Paris, where a projector that effects this result is now in actual use. "Reflectographs" and other similar devices for use with opaque pictures are now familiar to all, and the new projector is merely an application of the principle used in them to actual objects in motion. What is seen here on the screen is really similar to the image seen by the photographer on the ground-glass of his camera, as he is adjusting it; only much more brilliantly illuminated and greatly enlarged. We translate below a descriptive article contributed to *La Croix* (Paris). Says the writer, who signs himself "L. F.":

For the outsider who is present at a surgical operation in a hospital—these privileged persons are not many—the operating room presents a strange spectacle. The patient, stretched out on the marble table, is surrounded by the surgeon, an anesthetist, an assistant and a nurse. Around them presses a crowd of students, eager to learn. There are ten, twenty, or even more, who listen to the master while striving to follow the movements of his hands. Impossible! Two or three at most, in the front row, may profit entirely by the lesson; the others get only words; observation of the operative field is forbidden them.

There are too many.

It has been thought to remedy such a defective method of instruction by taking moving-pictures of the operation and throwing them later on a screen before the pupils, the surgeon himself adding explanation and comment. But the taking of these interferes with the operator, and besides, the film generally gives only an imperfect image of the wound where the instruments are at work, while the sensitive band records nothing but the hand and the surface of the field of operation. This method has been given up in a great part of the cases.

A young hospital interne, Robert Thuillaut, a victim like so many others, of this routine instruction, set himself to solve the problem of direct transmission to the



What a difference!

The upper sash is glazed with Plate Glass. Note the clarity of every detail, the perfect vision that is like looking through the air itself.

The lower sash is glazed with ordinary window glass. Note the distortions and consider how these must strain the eyes of every member of your family.

Yet Plate Glass costs but little more than ordinary window glass. Its cost will average about one per cent of the total cost of the house, large or small. Its brilliant polished surfaces enhance the beauty of any exterior. It gives not only clear vision, but *perfect* vision. It cannot distort a view or harm the eyes of children. Plate Glass conserves heat. It pays for itself many times over in increased selling and renting value. It reduces sound. It does not break easily. And the comparative figures which your architect will gladly furnish you will prove its true economy.

PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURERS *of* AMERICA
First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Use PLATE Glass
Nothing Else is Like it

Our Frontier—

THE PHILIPPINES

VISIT America's Oriental frontier—see quaint old Manila and historic Manila Bay—new climate, new peoples, new customs, a vacation out-of-the-ordinary, restful, peaceful, profitable.

On the swift luxurious Government vessels of the American Oriental Mail Line, you make the fastest time from the United States to the Far East—this year spend your vacation in the East, travel in genuine comfort on one of these great oil-burning vessels.

S. S. President Jefferson
S. S. President Grant
S. S. President Madison
S. S. President Jackson
S. S. President McKinley

Every modern American comfort—outside rooms, most with private bath; real beds, not berths; excellent cuisine and service.

A sailing every twelve days from Seattle, via Victoria, B. C. over the Short Route to Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila.

For full details see local transportation agents or write

AMERICAN ORIENTAL MAIL LINE
Managing *Operators*
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE
32 B'way, New York 112 W. Adams St., Chicago
Fourth at University, Seattle

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

screen, and he has just solved it very neatly.

Starting with the knowledge that the projection of opaque bodies on a screen has already been solved industrially, by using sufficiently powerful light, the inventor built a special projector in which he placed a lamp of 2,500 candle-power. Similar projectors were grouped on a mount suspended over the operating-table, so that each cast its light on the operative field. This was thus sufficiently illuminated for a reflected beam to be caught and directed, by a prism and a lens, on a screen in an adjoining lecture hall.

This is really only a new application of a principle now used in a large number of devices of which that for throwing picture-post-cards on a screen is the simplest. But even inanimate substances can not always stand without inconvenience the high temperatures accompanying such illumination; and with the living body even great precaution is necessary to prevent "cooking."

It is thus necessary to use, in this special case, a light so reduced in temperature that the patient's skin can bear it. Somewhere on the road the heat must be stopt, giving us "cold light."

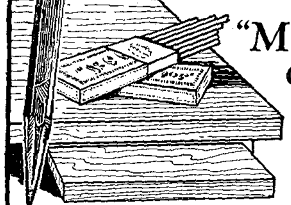
This result has been achieved by interposing in the path of the light rays a small vessel of water, in which the liquid, continually renewed by constant circulation, absorbs almost all the heat of the lamp. This simple modification of the ordinary projector is so effective that the illuminated surface is raised to only about 104 degrees.

It should be noted, however, that the light given out by the ten lamps must be much greater than would suffice if the temperature had not to be lowered. There is in this apparatus a very great loss of light during passage through the water. And the heat is so great that no reflector can be used behind the lamps.

Mr. Thuillaut's invention, imperfect as it may seem from the standpoint of light-utilization, constitutes, none the less, an exact solution of the problem. The beam reflected through the prism retains enough intensity to permit a very clear projection of the operative field on the screen. And despite its strength there is shadow enough so that the surgeon is not confused by too brilliant and uniform illumination at all depths. These shadows also produce an impression of relief on the screen, not obtainable with ordinary projectors, which have to do only with plane surfaces. The image is available to those in all parts of the hall, through the use of field-glasses.

The image is thus not like a moving-picture of the operative field; it is the wound itself, enlarged six times, placed directly under the eyes of the students, who see in it all the surgeon's manipulations just as if each of them occupied his place.

The visual transmission of the image, nevertheless, represents only a part of the solution, since the master explains all phases of the operation while he is performing it. It is thus necessary to supplement direct vision by the transmission of speech. To this end a microphone is installed under the projectors. It transmits the surgeon's voice, through an amplifier, to a loud-speaker placed under the screen. Thus a hundred students seated comfortably in the hall may actually witness an operation without any of them seeing it less plainly than the others.



KOH-I-NOOR
The Perfect Pencil

FOR the busy executive, the stenographer and the clerical force, KOH-I-NOOR Pencils make the minutes count. Smooth, easy writing, no broken points, phenomenal lasting quality, The cheapest pencil in the long run.

KOH-I-NOOR B and 2-B, soft, for most executives; firmer lead, HB or F, hexagon or round.

Try a KOH-I-NOOR
It saves time and money

"Mephisto"
Copying
No. 173B for Duplicating

Factory established 1790

KOH-I-NOOR PENCIL CO., Inc.
34 East 23rd St., New York

Clark's 4 Famous Cruises
By Cunard line, new oil-burners

Jan. 20, Around the World Cruise westward. 128 days, $1250 to $3000.

Jan. 30, Mediterranean Cruise 62 days, $600 to $1700.

Feb. 4, South America with Rio and Buenos Aires; 50 days, $550 to $1250.

June 30, 1926, Norway and Western Mediterranean; 53 days, $550 to $1300.

Rates include hotels, drives, guides, fees. Longest experienced cruise management. Established 30 years.

F. C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York

Teach Children To Use
Cuticura
Soothes and Heals Rashes and Irritations
Cuticura Soap Keeps the Skin Clear

9 Conditions of Happiness

You have a right to happiness. It is your duty to seek happiness. Fulfil the nine conditions conceived in the master mind of Jules Payot, Litt.D., Ph.D., rector of Aix-Marseilles University, and happiness is yours. These nine conditions are eloquently described in that remarkable and enthralling book

THE CONQUEST OF HAPPINESS

translated from French into English by Richard Duffy. 421 pages.

12 mo. Cloth, $1.75, net; $1.89, postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

PRACTICAL RADIO

Fourth Edition—Revised and Enlarged

By Henry Smith Williams, M.D., LL.D.

To know all that there is to be known about radio—fundamental principles—how radio outfits are made—new styles of equipment—you should read this standard text-book. 157 pictures of radio apparatus. 439 pages, including glossological index and official list of broadcasting stations as of February 11, 1924.

12mo. Cloth, $1.75, net; $1.89, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

THE BIRTH OF BOYS AFTER A WAR

"NATURE abhors a vacuum" was a primitive and crude way of explaining a fact whose causes were definitely established later. "Nature maintains a balance of the sexes" is a similar statement that may also be explained. That more boys than girls were born after a war was early noted, and taken merely as the effort of nature to supply the places of slaughtered men. Writing in *La Vie Medicale* (Paris), Dr. Jules Regnault, professor in the Naval Medical School at Toulon, shows that the fact is dependent on the relation between sex-determination and the food supply. According to his view plenty of food tends to favor the birth of girls and deficiency of it the birth of boys. Wars are often, tho not always, accompanied by lack of food, hence the frequency of male births under such conditions. Writes Dr. Regnault:

An analysis of a study, made recently in Germany, of the increase of male births since the war, has been published in *La Vie Medicale*. The author states the fact without finding an explanation.

The question has already been discust in France, particularly in *La Dépêche de Toulouse*, as early as 1919. M. Maurice Privat thus gives the results of his inquiries at Paris, on the subject of this increase: "There are being born at this moment," he says, "many more boys than girls." Here are M. Privat's figures for the Paris Maternity Hospital:

	Boys	*Girls*
1913	645	660
1914	695	690
1915	682	627
1916	653	674
1917	698	598
1918	776	667

The author begins his article thus, "as if nature desired to repair . . . ," but he properly suspects that such a modification must be related in some way to the biologic laws of the determination of sex. Unfortunately those of whom he inquired knew only two or three of the antiquated theories on the subject. In the seventeenth century, Felincourt specified no less than 262 solutions of the problem! We have not had the patience to identify and enumerate all the later theories.

The question of sex-determination has been studied very closely during recent years.

Having been asked to investigate this matter for the first international congress of comparative physiology and pathology in 1912, and for the Society of Comparative Pathology in 1917, I examined numerous works.

This is not the first time that an increased proportion of boys has been born after a war. Dusing of Jena, after proving this fact, enunciated the law of "autoregulation of the sexes" which bears his name. It records a fact, but explains nothing.

The proof that the war itself is not directly concerned is furnished by Japanese statistics, which after the Russo-Japanese war recorded a notable increase in female births.

We must go further into biologic laws to find the explanation of these facts; the question, it would seem, is one of alimentation and nutrition, and identical facts are found among the whole series of living creatures.

Blarenghan has shown that a female cornstalk may be changed into a male one

The very best we know

For more than half a century, the standard of "Milwaukee" service has been kept especially high. Money and thought and time have been invested without stint to maintain and enhance it, so that travel on our road might always be easy, secure, and comfortable to the point of luxury. The very flower of this service is our incomparable daily train between Chicago and Puget Sound—"The Olympian." All its equipment is "Milwaukee" owned and operated: observation-club car, ladies' lounge, standard and tourist sleeping cars, dining car serving delicious "Milwaukee" meals. All its attendants are "Milwaukee" employes, personally interested in making your journey pleasanter. And where this superb train crosses the mountain ranges, it is drawn for 649 miles by *electric* locomotives, the mightiest in the world, smooth, smokeless, irresistible. In its every exclusive feature, from these powerful motors back to the open-air observation car, "The Olympian" represents the very best we know.

The only line operating transcontinental trains by electric power

The only line owning and operating its own sleeping cars between Chicago and Seattle and Tacoma

The only line operating over its own rails all the way between Chicago and Puget Sound

The shortest line from Chicago to Seattle and Tacoma and the Orient

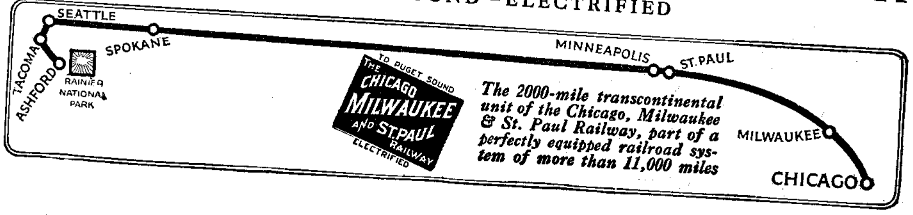
Round-trip Chicago to Seattle and Tacoma now only $86

Rainier National Park: Free side trip from Seattle and Tacoma and return via the National Park Limited to Ashford, the rail station for the Park, with every round-trip ticket from Chicago to Seattle and Tacoma; ask for it when you buy ticket

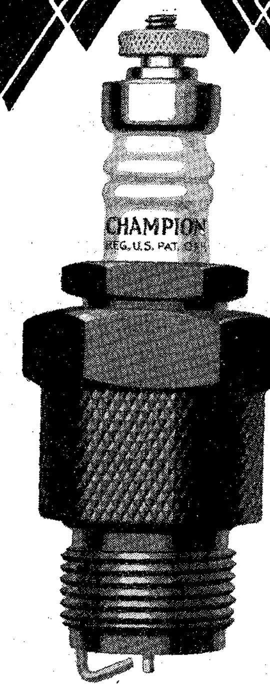
GEORGE B. HAYNES, General Passenger Agent, 723 Union Station Building, Chicago

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY
TO PUGET SOUND—ELECTRIFIED

1523-452



The 2000-mile transcontinental unit of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, part of a perfectly equipped railroad system of more than 11,000 miles



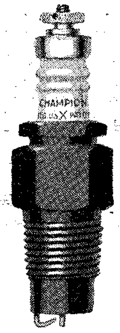
Champion is the better spark plug and will give better service for a longer period because of its double-ribbed, sillimanite core, unbreakable in use; its semi-petticoat tip, which retards carbon formation; its special alloy electrodes; and its two-piece, gas-tight construction.

This is why Champion is out-selling throughout the world.

Maintain better engine performance and economy of operation by putting in a new set of Champions at least once a year. They pay for themselves in a short time in oil and gas saved.

Champion Spark Plug Co.
Toledo, Ohio
Windsor, Ont. London Paris

Champion X, the standard spark plug for Ford Cars, Trucks and Fordson Tractors, costs but 60 cents. Blue Box for all other cars, 75 cents. Know the genuine by the double-ribbed core.



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

by twisting it and so diminishing its nutrition.

During the wars of the Empire the Germans suffered from lack of food; during and after these wars they had an increase in male births.

During and after the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese enjoyed hitherto unknown prosperity, and they had an increase in female births.

During and after the Great War (1914–18) there were normal food periods and periods of restriction that brought with them, at least in certain places, nutritional troubles. The emotions and anxieties react thus on the sympathetic nerves and the endocrine glands, which are intimately connected, and produce disturbances of metabolism and nutrition.

Theoretically, peoples who have suffered most from lack of food are those that will have the largest increase in male births.

Here is an application of the law that is capable of being established—sex determination depends on nutrition and metabolism; increase of females corresponds to abundance and of males to dearth.

THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE?

GLOW-WORM light—fire-fly light—has been the goal of many experimenters for decades past, on account of its cheapness and its freedom from waste heat. It has been partially attained in the various systems of lighting by "vacuum" tubes containing rarefied gas, but none of these has possest great intensity except the mercury-vapor tube, which gives a blue-green light that is offensive to some eyes. Now, we are told, a French inventor, by using phosphorescent metallic salts in tubes of this type, has produced a "cold light" that is cheap, effective, of usable strength, and of whatever tint he chooses to make it. This device is described at length by Jacques Boyer in *La Petite Gironde* (Bordeaux, France), from whose article we translate as follows:

> Exposed to the proper kind of radiation, certain bodies, and in particular the alkaline-earthy sulfids, become first fluorescent, which means that they shine as long as the excitation persists, and then, after it ceases, they preserve for a time a lesser luminosity, known as phosphorescence. Now by associating these two phenomena, Jacques Risler has devised an original lighting-system. To employ fluorescence, he spreads over the outside surface of a bulb filled with rarefied gas, or he actually incorporates in the glass itself, various substances such as the sulfids of zinc or lime, to which traces of copper, bismuth or other impurities communicate a yellow green, orange or white luminescence, varying with the substance.
>
> Following the work of Guntz, Claude, Moore, and other inventors of mercury-vapor lamps and tubes filled with nitrogen, carbonic gas or neon, he conceived the idea of utilizing as exciting radiation the vapors emitted by metallic salts at their temperatures of dissociation. He thus obtained luminous sources, brilliant and of

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

BOTANISTS say that peanuts are not really nuts but belong to the pea family. Nuts or peas—they're delicious and wholesome as you taste them in Beech-Nut Peanut Butter. A creamy, digestible filling for sandwiches. Rich flavor for cooking. Sealed air-tight in clear glass jars.

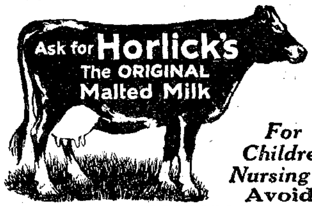
Ideal for All Outings

G. Washington's
Delicious-Instant
Coffee

Made instantly in the cup—anywhere!

No coffee-pot
No boiling

G. WASHINGTON COFFEE REFINING CO.
76 Varick St., New York



Ask for **Horlick's**
The ORIGINAL
Malted Milk

Safe Milk and Diet
For INFANTS, Children, Invalids, Nursing Mothers, etc.
Avoid Imitations

LEARN HOW TO SWIM

Swimming Scientifically Taught by Prof. F. E. DALTON and L. C. DALTON, the noted experts, teaches you all the principal strokes, how to float, dive, etc. Get it to-day and double your summer enjoyment. *Newly revised and illustrated; by mail, $1.64.* FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 4th Ave., N. Y.

DIABETES

has killed millions. For ages a cure was unknown. But since insulin was discovered recently there's a good chance for recovery. Read about it in

MANUAL FOR DIABETICS
By Gladys L. Boyd, M. D., and Marion D. Stalsmith, Toronto Diabetic Clinic

It describes modern medical treatment; urine tests—which you can make yourself; what to eat—gives food recipes and menus, and calory values. Introduction by F. G. Banting, M. D., one of the discoverers of insulin, who says diabetics should read the book.

101 pages. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50, net; $1.60, post-paid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

great artistic effect. For instance, gallium gives a beautiful violet fluorescence at its association temperature, while sodium furnishes yellow, cæsium blue, and thallium green.

The principal difficulty consisted in getting these substances, in the state of vapor, into the interior of the tube in which an almost absolute vacuum must be maintained in order to give passage to the electric current. In the course of his researches the experimenter eliminated the gas and other traces of impurity by physical or chemical methods, such as molecular pumps, absorbent compounds such as phosphonic anhydrid, liquid air, etc. He examined the fluorescence from time to time, either by a hand spectroscope or a Féry spectrograph—an instrument that gives very useful indications of the state of the vacuum, of the excluded gases and other characteristic peculiarities.

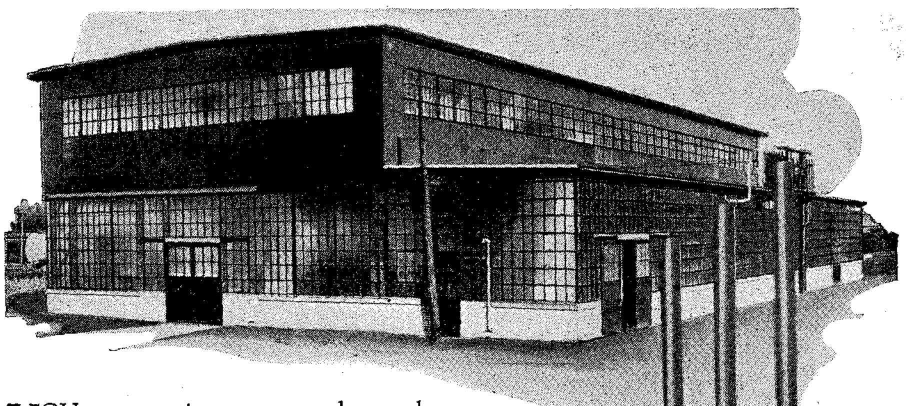
Thus he assures himself of the performance of his tubes before assembling them in various ways to form the varied luminescent patterns that now decorate the façades of several firms in Paris.

The elements derived from radium, such as polonium and uranium, will doubtless furnish, in the near future, the chief media for lighting by fluorescence or phosphorescence. But we can not now predict what gaseous mixture will ultimately be used in the vacuum tubes. We have long known that the color of a source of light depends on its period of vibration, which impresses on our retina sensations of tint that vary with the frequency. We know that zenon, in particular, possesses a conductivity a hundred times greater than the neon used by Claude in his luminescent tubes. Unfortunately we do not yet produce industrially this gas, which may be obtained from liquid air. Perhaps we may take as an illuminant the emanation of radioactive bodies, and then we may have discovered the ideal light, for it will cost almost nothing, since the emissive power of these mysterious substances continues for several hundred years!

Meanwhile, the Risler tubes with convergent cathode, for the bombardment of metallic salts, constitute foci of "cold light," of incomparable beauty, and they use six times less current than a half-watt incandescent lamp. Artistic patterns are made of half-inch tubes covered, within or without, with a phosphorescent substance mixed with divers salts. These supply a range of varied tints. The tubes are excited by high-frequency currents from transformers. Under the influence of the electric emanations, they light up brilliantly, the light rays seeming to concentrate at their immediate periphery. This peculiarity makes them valuable for the decoration of apartments, the ornamentation of store-fronts, cafés or meeting-halls. Hidden amid decorative features they may also cause phosphorescence in certain objects or in the costumes of actors, which are thus made to shine forth in the darkness.

In the electro-medical field, luminescent tubes also find useful application, and in particular they enable specialists to select the ultra-violet rays which are employed to-day in the treatment of certain external disorders. Practitioners may thus choose the rays appropriate to each case. Finally, sulfids of zinc and cadmium spread in thin layers on mercury-vapor lamps or carbon-arc lamps, render these inoffensive to cinema operators, without diminishing their photogenic power. As we proceed to manufacture these fluorescent tubes on a vaster scale, they certainly will not fail of extended use."

Permanent Buildings
Standardized for Every Industrial Need

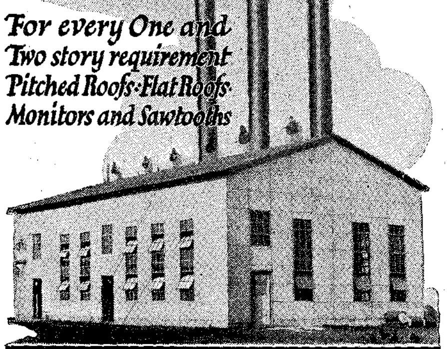


YOU can save time, money and worry by letting Truscon solve your building problem. Remember there is a Truscon Standard Building all ready for you—a building of a size and type exactly suited to your requirement. And you can have the building up and ready for business on the day that you want it. It will be a building, permanent, fireproof, lower in cost than any other type of permanent construction, and correspondingly low in maintenance. Let us show you what we can do for you. Inquiry implies not the slightest obligation.

Return coupon for classified catalog
TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY, Youngstown, O.
Warehouses and Sales Offices in Principal Cities
Foreign Div.: New York. Can.: Walkerville, Ont.

TRUSCON PERMANENT BUILDINGS

For every One and Two story requirement
Pitched Roofs·Flat Roofs·
Monitors and Sawtooths



TRUSCON STEEL CO., Youngstown, Ohio
Send classified Catalog and information on building to be used for ____
Length ____ Width ____ Height ____
Name ____
Address ____ LD 8-15-25

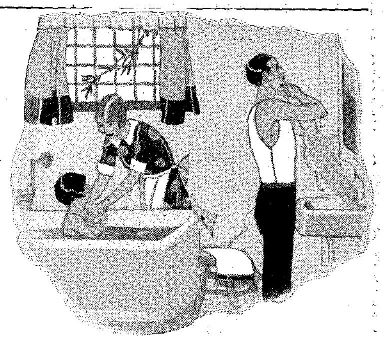
RUNNING WATER
for your health's sake

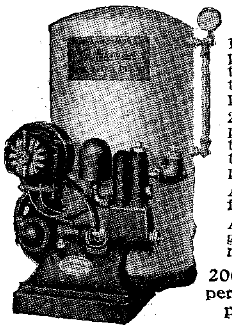
RUNNING water is the secret of a more healthful and livable home. It adds more to living comfort than any other convenience—for you can have water under pressure in bathroom, kitchen, laundry, barn, water trough—*any place* at the turn of a faucet. It brings more sunshine into the lives of the entire family—puts the roses of health into the chubby cheeks of the children.

And the low cost—only a few cents a day—buys not just running water but better health, more happiness and greater comfort—*the only things in life worth while.*

All this is made easily available by the Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Plant. There is a plant for drawing water from any source—lake, spring, stream, shallow well, deep well, cistern. These plants are furnished to operate on electric, kerosene or gasoline power. The electric plants operate automatically. See the local Fairbanks-Morse dealer or write us.

Send for FREE 32-page Book
There are seven chapters in the book which contain valuable information and answer all questions concerning running water. Send the coupon.





200 gal. per hour plant

PRICES
120 gallons per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 8-gallon galvanized tank, complete . . $84.75
200 gallons per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 35-gallon galvanized tank, complete . . $123.00
Above prices, cash f. o. b. factory.
Also larger sizes for engine or electric drive, correspondingly low priced.

"It's Automatic"

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers Chicago, U. S. A.
Fairbanks-Morse Products "Every Line a Leader"
Branches and Service Stations covering every state in the Union

FAIRBANKS-MORSE
HOME WATER PLANTS

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Dept. J-8, 900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.
Please send me your FREE 32-page Water Service Book. My source of water supply is
[ ] Lake [ ] Shallow Well Name....
[ ] Deep Well [ ] Stream Address.... R. F. D....
[ ] Spring [ ] Cistern Town.... State....

INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

THE "HOUSE-TO-HOUSE BUGABOO"

"BEWARE OF THE STRANGER who raps on your door!" says the full-page advertisement inserted in a Southern newspaper by a merchants' association. "Patronize local merchants if for no other reason than self-protection." Thus the retailers seek to combat the method of direct selling which, as Walter Curtis tells us, "now represents a yearly volume of business in the United States in excess of $300,000,000." Mr. Curtis is president of the Independent Industries, Inc., and an enthusiastic advocate of direct selling. In *The Nation's Business*, he writes: "What's wrong with our method? If it proves its place in our economic life, as it seems to be doing—nothing. Did not the phonograph dealers of St. Louis send representatives out to the homes in a highly successful effort to sell Victrolas by direct methods? They did. Retailers have their own vacuum-cleaner direct sellers. Automobile dealers do not wait, but go out after business. Insurance men don't sit still and hope for some one to come and buy. Nor do real estate men." So Mr. Curtis says, "Let's permit economic law to take its course (it will, anyhow) and, in the meantime, play the game squarely. There is business enough for every one." In the same magazine Harry R. Wellman, Professor of Marketing at the Amos Tuck School, writes: "First of all, house-to-house selling isn't a new development." As Professor Wellman reminds us, "house-to-house selling goes back to the tin peddler," who "performed a real service." The idea was taken up by vendors of many other commodities, successfully for a time, but—

> This readiness to carry the goods to the consumer is one of the chief reasons for the downfall of the method. In the old days, the bi-yearly visit of the peddler was a social event. Until recently, the occasional visits of the kitchen-utensil men were eagerly awaited. In the meantime, the telephone, magazines, newspapers and, more recently, mechanical music, radio and the Ford car, have usurped much of the former idle time of the housewife. So, with the influx of all of these new salesmen, the doorbell became an irritation and the visit an interruption.
>
> It should be pointed out that this pressure of trying to sell all types of merchandise to the homes has already made it more difficult for the real service utensil salesman to "get in." Even now, new "free goods" propositions have to be worked out frequently, to get the door open to the salesmen. In other words, the peak has passed and, given a reasonable amount of time, this particular type of sales effort will return to its normal status.
>
> While interesting, this experiment has so far proven successful only when operated by the owner. If profits are figured as wages, if warehouse and other transportation charges are avoided, and if the owner can buy in sufficient quantities to get a wholesale price, he can make a living. Operated with these charges and making a profit over and above, hasn't been found very feasible to date. In addition, these self-service stores do not attempt to sell in isolated communities. They must have reasonably thick population and operate "routes" with groceries and canned goods much as the milkman now operates his route.

Moreover, "it must be pointed out that even while in the experimental state, these traveling stores have limited themselves fairly strictly to convenience goods like groceries:

> This again emphasizes the point that shopping goods can not be sold in this, or any other, house-to-house manner over a period of years. Experiments will continue, but the increasing number of failures in this particular field further indicate our return to normal merchandising methods.
>
> How soon this desirable condition is reached, however, depends not upon the housewife but upon two very definite conditions, namely, the general business condition of the country as reflected in purchasing power and the attitude of the manufacturers regarding overproduction.
>
> General business conditions in the main appear to be fundamentally sound. Which makes our second reason all the more imperative. Manufacturers have been told by the wholesalers, the retailers, press and pulpit and by their own trade associations that there is overproduction in too many commodities and specialty lines. This condition of overproduction, with its resultant wastes, which have to be paid for by some one, has brought forth a warning from the Secretary of Commerce himself. For three years manufacturers have not heeded these warnings. For three years banks have continued to furnish the funds to make this overproduction possible. For three years this surplus merchandise has had to be scrapped through sales and basements.
>
> These sales have changed the buying habits of a nation. They have made shoppers of us all, and it will be some time before we return to normal. But in addition to this change in buying habits, these sales have raised the price of other merchandise and have put a higher percentage of cost on a smaller volume of units. In other words, this volume has been made up of hundreds of styles and models where formerly ten styles and models would have been ample. If one style didn't sell, make a new one; if your competitor offered forty models, offer at least forty-one yourself. Never mind the profit. Get your stuff sold.
>
> Just as long as this lack of standardization is allowed to continue, and just as long as great merchandise surpluses are allowed to accumulate, just so long will selling costs per unit remain too high. And just as long as they do remain too high, the house-to-house method "to cut selling costs" will flourish like the green bay tree. Moreover, the manufacturer who has tried this method of selling house-to-house, to "take care of his surplus," is encountering a very proper resentment from his regular trade, and is finding his regular distributors unresponsive.

So Professor Wellman concludes that if the manufacturers plan sensibly the house-to-house canvasser of other than home-service items will disappear from the face of the earth.

But to return to Mr. Curtis's article, we find him denying that house-to-house buying has reached its peak, and arguing that it is here to stay. He states eleven questions with answers, which we quote in abbreviated form:

> 1. How does the public feel toward the house-to-house salesman? As a general rule the public is friendly, and the best proof of this is the amount of business being done by direct sellers.
> 2. Does the public favor the saleswoman? Yes.
> 3. Has house-to-house selling passed the peak? No, I do not think so. The crest of the wave is a long way ahead.
> 4. Is successful, big-scale house-to-house selling restricted to non-shopping goods, such as kitchen articles, and the like? House-to-house selling in its modern phase started with brushes for household uses, then hosiery, then men's suits, then underwear, now outerwear of all kinds for both men and women.
> 5. Is it possible to sell style merchandise by house-to-house, in profitable quantity, or must the merchandise be a comparative staple? Yes, indeed; there is no handicap.
> 6. Is it true that house-to-house sales of hosiery, as an example, are successful because local merchants do not stock the variety of colors women want, and therefore the house-to-house salesman gives her a superior shopping opportunity? Yes, excepting the larger towns with large department stores or specialty shops.
> 7. Is it true that house-to-house selling has been successful during the past five years mainly because times have been less propitious, manufacturers had extra stocks to move, and salesmen were plentiful? The unemployment period after the war gave encouragement to direct selling, but now many salesmen make $10 to $20 a day.
> 8. Is progress being made in enabling sales-persons to "get into" houses to interview the housewives, and how, or is it becoming increasingly harder, with no real relief in sight? I find that a well-dressed, fairly intelligent woman can get in anywhere.
> 9. Can manufacturers who both sell direct to wholesalers and dealers also successfully use the house-to-house method? Will not the "trade secret" come out and hurt the firm's name with the dealers? If either the dealer or the sales-person finds out that his firm is selling to the other, he will be angry. It is, therefore, wise to use different names in dealing with each outlet.
> 10. Will house-to-house salesmen multiply until they become such a pest that they will automatically kill the direct-selling distribution method? If the storekeepers of the country don't wake up there will be many more direct sellers.
> 11. What is the most successful selling method? The C. O. D.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 29.—The Prince of Wales and his party leave Cape Town, Union of South Africa, for a visit to South America.

The House of Commons approves the British Government's shipbuilding program and votes £58,000,000 for more cruisers.

July 30.—Earthquake shocks at Cerignola, Italy, are reported to have damaged more than a thousand buildings.

Abd-el-Krim, leader of the Riffians in Morocco, adopts defensive tactics and entrenches himself in the Ouezzan district.

July 31.—The last of the French troops leave the Ruhr, and the evacuation of that area by the French and Belgians is now complete.

The threatened British coal strike is averted on the Government's pledge to assist the industry with a subsidy, operative until May 1, to maintain the present wage schedule. Meanwhile the problem of the future organization of the industry will be investigated by a government commission.

The British Colonial Office announces that the percentage of rubber exported from Malaya and Ceylon will now be 10 per cent. more than in the preceding three months, which it is believed will raise the supply of rubber slightly in excess of the world demand in the early months of next year.

August 1.—The Italian Government grants amnesty to all political offenders, except murderers, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of King Victor Emmanuel. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 12,000 persons are included in the general pardon.

August 2.—Gen. John J. Pershing arrives at Arica, Chile, where he will conduct the plebiscite to determine the possession of the Tacna-Arica provinces as between Chile and Peru.

August 3.—A dispatch from Athens reports that Greece has sent two regiments to the Greek-Bulgarian frontier to enforce the demand for reparations from Bulgaria for the murder of a Greek citizen.

The United States Marine detachment garrisoned in Nicaragua since 1912, when it was sent there to maintain order during a revolution, leaves for home, its work done.

August 4.—Mlle. Jane Sion, the French girl swimmer, fails in her effort to swim the English Channel when, within a mile and a quarter of Dover, she had to be taken from the water because of the cold.

A striking decrease in crime in England is reported by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, British Home Secretary, in his statement to the Ninth International Prison Conference that despite the increase in population there are only 8,000 persons in the local prisons, as compared with 20,000 fifty years ago, and 1,600 in penal servitude, as compared with 10,000 then.

DOMESTIC

uly 29.—In response to an inquiry, Garrard B. Winston, Under Secretary of the Treasury, says that the Treasury stands for abolition of the Federal inheritance tax, for reduction of the surtax to a maximum of 20 per cent.,

KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL
Steel Sheet alloyed with copper
KEYSTONE
COPPER STEEL
Same Steel NOT alloyed with copper

DOES this prove anything to you? The two sheets pictured above were exposed to the weather for the same length of time. These sheets were identical in manufacture—the same gauge and from the same heat—the only difference being the alloy of Copper.

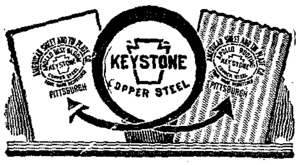
KEYSTONE

Rust-resisting Copper Steel

has demonstrated its remarkable ability to withstand the elements, and render the maximum of durability. By skillful alloying, the makers have perfected a material that retards corrosion, saves replacement costs, and gives long service and satisfaction under the most exacting conditions of weather and wear.

Use Keystone quality for roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, metal lath, and for flumes, tanks and culverts—in fact, for all uses to which sheet metal is adapted. Sold by leading metal merchants. Send for our *Facts* booklet, containing interesting information.

Apollo
GALVANIZED SHEETS
Best known Galvanized Sheets produced—well made, with a coating that is right. Supplied Flat, Corrugated, and in standard Formed Patterns—the recognized standard of quality since 1884. Apollo-Keystone Galvanized Sheets with a copper-steel alloy base will give maximum rust-resistance for all uses.



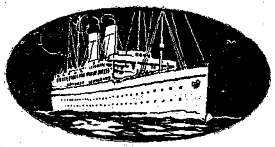
Roofing Tin
High grade plates, carefully manufactured in every detail—grades up to 40 pounds coating. Also American Coke and Charcoal Bright Tin Plates.

Black
SHEET PRODUCTS
American Bessemer Steel Sheets, American Open Hearth Steel Sheets, Keystone Copper Steel Sheets, Automobile Sheets—all grades, Special Sheets for Stamping, Electrical Sheets, Stove and Range Sheets, Japanning and Enameling Stock, Steel Barrel and Keg Stock, Ceiling Sheets, Black Plate, Etc., Etc.

Manufactured by AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES
Chicago Cincinnati Denver Detroit New Orleans New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh St. Louis
Export Representatives: United States Steel Products Company, New York City
Pacific Coast Representatives: United States Steel Products Company, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle

Winter Cruise Program



Mediterranean

Four cruises to principal points of interest on the Mediterranean by White Star Liner *Adriatic* and Red Star Liner *Lapland.*

45 to 64 days

Adriatic Jan. 7; Feb. 25
Lapland Jan. 16; Mar. 6

West Indies

Over 25 years' experience in West Indies cruises.

Two voyages by White Star Liner *Megantic*, specially constructed for tropical cruising. Itinerary including Havana, Panama Canal, Central and South America.

30-31 Days

Megantic Jan. 23; Feb. 26

Attractive, illustrative booklets describing these cruises in detail sent on request.

Address Cruise Department, No. 1 Broadway, New York; our offices elsewhere, or any authorized steamship agent.

UTMOST OCEAN SERVICE IMM

WHITE STAR LINE
RED STAR LINE

HAY-FEVER:
Its Prevention and Cure
By Wm. C. Hollopeter, M.D.

A newly revised and authoritative book for both laymen and physicians, by a physician who has made a special study of, and has been wonderfully successful in, the treatment of Hay-Fever.

Gives the history of Hay-Fever, the causes of it, how it may be prevented, and its treatment, with special emphasis on the new Immunizing Method. *12mo. Cloth. 424 pages. Illustrated. $2.00 net; by mail, $2.14.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., NewYork

The Greatest Orations of
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
Selected by Himself

These 41 speeches were chosen by the Great Commoner and were to his mind the most interesting or most important in his career. Included are such classics as "The White Man's Burden," "The Prince of Peace," "Faith," "The Price of a Soul," "The Value of an Ideal," "The Cross of Gold," (or, as it is sometimes called, "The Crown of Thorns"), "The Silver Question," etc. Of special interest is the biographical introduction by Mary Baird Bryan, his wife.

In two volumes, each volume with portrait-frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth. $2.50 per set, net; $2.64, post-paid. Half leather binding, $3.50 per set, net; $3.64, post-paid.

Published Separately

"The Signs of the Times: To which is added 'Faith'"

The most notable address by Mr. Bryan since his "Selected Speeches" were compiled.

16mo. Cloth. 75c, net; 78c, post-paid.

(1) "The People's Law"

This speech, first delivered before the Ohio Constitutional Convention, ranks among Mr. Bryan's greatest orations.

(2) "The Price of a Soul."
(3) "The Value of an Ideal."
(4) "Man."
(5) "The Prince of Peace."

The last named five volumes are uniform in size and binding. 12mo. Boards. 35c each, 45c post-paid.

At Bookstores or from the Publishers

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

and against a graduated tax on corporations.

An amendment designed to prohibit the teaching of evolution in the public schools of Georgia is overwhelmingly defeated by the Georgia State House of Representatives.

July 30.—Earth tremors of moderate intensity are felt in California, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado.

The oceanographic expedition of the New York Zoological Society, directed by William Beebe, returns to New York with a vast number of exhibits drawn from the ocean. Dr. Beebe reports that he did not find the Sargasso Sea or the Humboldt Current.

The evolution suit brought by Loren H. Wittner, a government clerk, in Washington, D. C., is withdrawn. His attorneys announce that they will draw up another complaint less open to objections.

Robert M. La Follette announces that he will seek the senatorial seat lately held by his father.

July 31.—After a conference with President Coolidge, Martin B. Madden, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, announces that he advocates reduction in all income taxes and abolition of Federal estate and gift taxes and all the nuisance taxes, so-called. He would also cut corporation taxes from 12½ per cent. to 10 per cent. flat.

William Jennings Bryan is buried in Arlington Cemetery.

August 1.—Representative Charles Underhill, Massachusetts, who has just returned from the Philippines, asserts that the Philippines are not yet ready for independence, and says that legislation should be put through the next session of Congress which will permit Gen. Leonard Wood to govern the islands without the "impossible restrictions and irritations imposed by the independence propagandists."

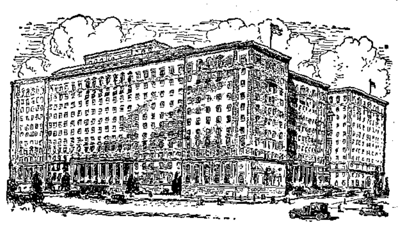
August 2.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor adopts resolutions committing organized labor in the future to a policy of supporting candidates favorable to labor on a strictly non-partizan basis.

August 3.—Prohibition Commissioner Roy Haynes is relieved of his powers as chief enforcement agent under the new plan which makes the Prohibition administrators of the twenty-four districts into which the country is divided supreme in their respective territories.

Following the killing of three persons and the injury of several in one day by reckless automobile drivers, the sheriff and deputy coroner of Indianapolis announce that an hour alone in the morgue with the dead will be part of the punishment meted out to the drunken or reckless driver responsible.

August 4.—The Shipping Board accepts the Ford Motor Company's offer of $1,706,000 for the fleet of 200 ships to be scrapped.

The wage conferences between the anthracite operators and the miners at Atlantic City are broken off when the mine-owners' representatives refuse to consider wage increases and other demands. The door for a resumption of the conferences is, however, left open.



Atlanta Biltmore
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Where Southern Hospitality Flowers

One of the greatest of the famous Bowman chain, and the South's most superb hotel.

Surpassing comfort.
Very moderate rates.

Write for latest booklet "D"

Atlanta Biltmore Hotel Company
HOLLAND B. JUDKINS, Vice Pres.—Mgr.
WILLIAM C. ROYER, Associate Mgr.

BECOME A FOOT CORRECTIONIST A new profession, not medical nor chiropody. All the trade you can attend to; many are making $3,000 to $10,000 yearly, easy terms for training by mail, no further capital needed or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting. *Address*
Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

Scathing Arraignment of Nations

The broadest, boldest, and keenest analysis of the weighty problems that to-day confront the governments and peoples of Europe and the United States is presented in that *powerful and enchanting new book—*

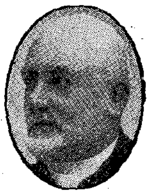
RECONSTRUCTION
By J. D. WHELPLEY, An American

The author has been abroad on special missions for the United States Government and he shows an amazing knowledge of conditions everywhere. HE TAKES NATION AFTER NATION TO TASK FOR THEIR FAILURES IN RECONSTRUCTIVE ADJUSTMENT since the war, tells in detail what is the matter with economic and social affairs here and abroad—and why. The Church, too, comes in for its share of criticism. **You will find "*Reconstruction*" very satisfactorily informative and intensely interesting throughout. 383 pages.**

8vo. Cloth, $3.50, net; $3.64, post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

A Cheerful Aid in
Solving Life's Problems



If Dr. Jules Payot's previous book, "Education of the Will," has been popular enough to pass through thirty editions and has been translated into numerous foreign languages, how great a measure of good may be expected for his new book—

Will Power and Work

Dr. Payot is president of a great French university, a world-famous philosopher and an inspiring writer. His advice in this book will help you solve many of life's problems and surprisingly broaden your mental horizon. He tells you the wonderful secret of controlling your will, how to gain the inestimably precious power of concentration and he describes how the memory can be educated to respond when called upon for stored-up facts. Read and digest this book and work becomes a pleasure, pleasure becomes more enjoyable, and the world seems brighter.

"The book is stimulating," declares the Syracuse *Herald*. "It has the effect of raising the reader to his possibilities and inspiring him with the desire to practise some of the suggestions Dr. Payot makes."

"The book should certainly increase mental efficiency," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "and help in the theory and practise of self-culture."

"The book abounds in sound common-sense and is filled with good illustrations which enforce the principles and methods espoused by the writer. For those who have grown stale at their task 'Will Power and Work' will bring new stimulus and inspiration."—*Zion's Herald*, Boston.

Saturate yourself with the philosophy of this great little book and the work you are doing will add materially to your happiness as well as your income.

12mo. Cloth. 1.75, net; postpaid, 1.89.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave. New York, N.Y.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

apotropaic.—"H. W. S.," Asheville, N. C.—This word means "averting evil; of or pertaining to an apotropaion," an apotropaion being an amulet or charm against evil influences. *Tropaion* is a Greek word from *trope*, defeat, from *trepo*, turn. Whenever the ancient Greeks defeated an enemy they erected a tropaion or trophy of captured arms as a monument to mark the place where the enemy turned and fled.

ca' canny.—"E. B. T. F.," West Fairlee, Vt.—This is a Scottish expression meaning "go easily," 'don't exert yourself." It is used in trade-union slang, and the method of "ca' canny" is adopted by workmen for the purpose of bringing pressure on the employers when, in the workmen's opinon, a strike would be hardly justifiable, expedient, or possible. *Ca'* is Scots *caw*, to drive or impel."

comptroller, controller.—"M. C.," New York City.—The correct form is *controller*. A *comptroller* is a *controller*. The dictionary under *comptroller* says: "A controller: a common official spelling, originating in a false derivation from *compt*." The word is derived from the Late Latin *contrarotulum*, counter-roll.

culture, civilization.—"J. K.," Westwood, N. .—*Culture* is "the training, development, or trengthening of the powers, mental or physical, or the condition thus produced; improvement or efinement of mind, morals, or tastes; enlightenment or civilization." *Civilization* is defined as, "1. The state of being civilized; a condition of uman communities characterized by political and social organization and order, advancement in knowledge, refinement, and the arts, and progess in general. 2. The act, process, or product of civilizing; the multiplication of the means of ulture and enjoyment, of progress and achievement; the lifting up of men mentally, morally, and socially."

deify.—"F. A. N.," New York City.—The corect pronunciation of the word *deify* is *di'i-fai*—rst *i* as in *police*, second *i* as in *habit*, *ai* as in *isle*.

dirigible.—"V. A. J.," Stephenville, Tex.—This word is correctly pronounced *dir'i-ji-bl*—rst *i* as in *hit*, second and third *i's* as in *habit*.

executive, manager.—"W. L. P.," Burney, Calif.—An *executive* is "a person or thing that xecutes or carries out; specif., an official personge or body charged with the administration of a Government; applied in the United States to the President and to Governors." A *manager* is one who manages; especially, one who has the ontrol of a business or a business establishment; director."

Godspeed.—"A. W.," Charlotte, N. C.—The word *Godspeed* is written with an initial capital letter and means " a wish that God will speed or rosper one in a journey or undertaking; as, to ive one a *Godspeed;* in literal use properly two words, *God speed* (*you*)."

ignorant, illiterate—"M. F.," Rockaway Beach, N. Y.—*Ignorant* signifies destitute of eduation or knowledge, or lacking knowledge or information; it is thus a relative term. The most learned man is still *ignorant* of many things; persons are spoken of as *ignorant* who have not the nowledge that has become generally diffused in he world; the *ignorant* savage may be well instructed in matters of the field and the chase, and thus more properly *untutored* than *ignorant*. *Illiterate* is without letters and the knowledge hat comes through reading. *Unlettered* is similar n meaning to *illiterate* but less absolute; the *nlettered* man may have acquired the art of reading and writing and some elementary knowledge; he *uneducated* man has never taken any systematic course of mental training. *Ignorance* is relative; *illiteracy* is absolute; we have statistics f *illiteracy*; no statistics of *ignorance* are possible. —FERNALD, "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions."

inquiry.—"C. H. C.," Cottonwood, Minn.—The preferred pronunciation of *inquiry* is *in-wair'i*—first *i* as in *hit*, *ai* as in *aisle*, final *i* as in *abit*. The pronunciation *in'kwi-ri*—first two *i's* s in *hit*, final *i* as in *habit*, was indicated by Perry n 1777 and is still occasionally heard.

mil, mill.—"G. B. H.," Atlanta, Ga.—*Mil* is he spelling used for the word in electricity to esignate "a unit of length in measuring the diameter of wire," while *mill* is the spelling used for the tenth part of a cent."

Paderewski.—"R. O. W.," Newark, N. J.—aderewski is correctly pronounced *pah"de-rev'cee* or *-res'kee*—*never pah"de-rew'ski*.

pumpkin.—"J. C.," Joliet, Ill.—The correct ronunciation of *pumpkin* is *pump'kin*—*u* as in *ut*, *i* as in *habit*. The pronunciation *pum'kin* *u* as in *but*, *i* as in *habit*) is sometimes heard, in which the second *p* is completely obscured, and he word is also pronounced, dialectically, *pun'kin* *u* as in *but*, *n* as *ng* in *sing*, *i* as in *habit*), which hould be discouraged.

Drink
Coca-Cola
Delicious and Refreshing

THE COCA COLA COMPANY ATLANTA, GA.

WHEN YOU GET A GOOD THIRST TREAT IT RIGHT

That's why an average of more than 6,000,000 a day walk up and plank down a nickel for ice-cold Coca-Cola ~

RE-FRESH YOURSELF! FIVE CENTS IS THE PRICE

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Let's Hope So!—On safe ground. New Hampshire paper—"Friday, generally fair, probably followed by Saturday."—*Boston Transcript.*

High Cost of Thinking.—The increased postage for private post-cards makes the local postmistress remark: "Two pennies for your thoughts."—*Tom Masson in Collier's.*

Enjoyed the View.—Officer (to couple in parked auto)—"Don't you see that sign, 'Fine for parking'?"

Driver—"Yes, officer, I see it, and heartily agree with it."—*Stevens Stone Mill.*

Enlightening the Urbanite.—City Boarder—"I suppose you hatch all these chickens yourself?"

Farmer—"No. We keep hens for that purpose."—*Wallaces' Farmer.*

An Earthly Heaven.—S. S. Teacher—"Where do little boys go who fish on Sunday?"

Johnny—"Over to the deep hole on Perkins's farm."—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

A Happy Choice.—Mistress—"You can have this hat, Reynolds. I shall not wear it again."

Her Maid—"That is kind of you, mum. It's the very one my young man likes me in best!"—*Pearson's Weekly.*

To Be Quite Precise.—At a college examination a professor asked: "Does the question embarrass you?"

"Not at all, sir," replied the student; "not at all. It is quite clear. It is the answer that bothers me!"—*Watchman Examiner.*

Up-to-Date Pharmacy.—"Wotcha doing?"

"Learning the drug business."

"It must be highly technical."

"Yes, it is. I'm learning to compound stews and assemble sandwiches."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Before Parliament Stept In.—The teacher was giving a class a lecture on "gravity."

"Now, children," she said, "it is the law of gravity that keeps us on this earth."

"But, please, teacher," inquired one small child, "how did we stick on before the law was passed?"—*The Tattler (London).*

Driven to Crime.—In his announcement on a Sunday morning, the vicar regretted that money was not coming in fast enough—but he was no pessimist.

"We have tried," he said, "to raise the necessary money in the usual manner. We have tried honestly. Now we are going to see what a bazaar can do."—*Savannah News.*

Not Mathematical.—"What's a polyglot?"

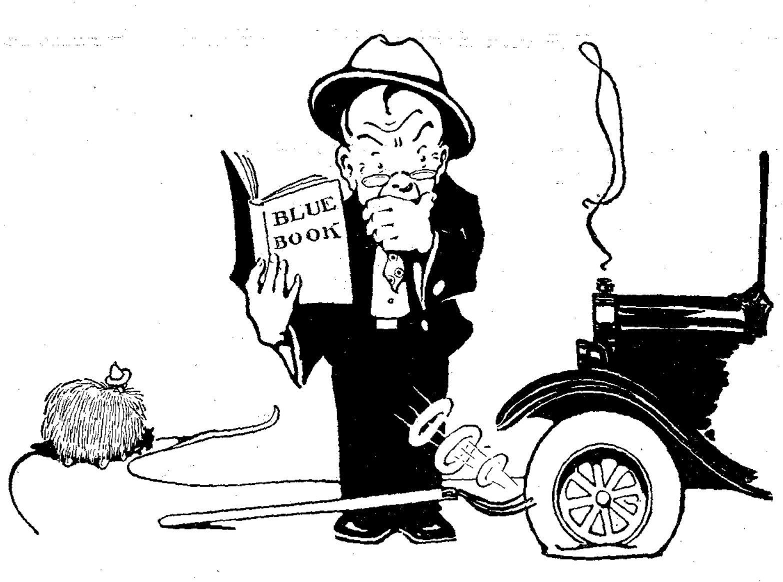
Dad—"My boy, your father had to leave school and go to work long before he ever got as far as geometry."—*Life.*

A Problem in Transportation.—Mother—"Billy, why are you making your little brother cry?"

Billy—"I'm not. He's dug a hole and he's crying because he can't bring it into the house."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Thrifty Papa.—Uncle—"My boy, take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves."

Willie—"I do take care of the pennies, but as soon as they get to be dollars, pa takes care of 'em."—*Kansas City Times.*



"Aha! There's that fork in the road it says to look out for!"

—*Collier's, the National Weekly.*

A New Jazz Hold.—Chief of Police—"What! You mean to say this fellow choked a woman to death in a well-lighted cabaret in front of over a hundred and fifty people? Didn't anybody interfere?"

Cop—"No, cap; everybody thought they were dancing."—*Frivol.*

Well Spiked.—"Are you the plumber?" asked the lady of the house.

"Yes, ma'am, I'm the plumber all right."

"Well," she replied, "I just want to caution you to exercise care when doing your work. All my floors are highly polished and in perfect condition."

"Oh, don't worry about me slippin', lady; I've got nails in me shoes."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Could These Be Missing Links?—The "Fresh Air" children in Center Hall were entertained at a dinner and supper on Thursday, at Sunset Club House. Most of them saw from one to four deer, and it appears the little animals came out especially on dress parade for the benefit of the new invaders of their fields of sport, for they blinked their eyes until the children clapped their hands and waved an adieu with their bushy tails.—*Center Reporter (Center Hall, Pennsylvania).*

Champion Noise-Maker.—"Your son has a fine voice!"

"Yes. He sells newspapers outside the Opera House."—*Pêle Mêle (Paris).*

The Silver Lining.—Police Sergent—"Is the man dangerously wounded?"

Patrolman—"Two of the wounds are fatal, but the other one isn't so bad."—*Police Magazine.*

Candid Friend.—Artist—"You know that last painting of mine? I've sold it to old Tightfist for a thousand guineas."

Friend—"Good! I'm pleased to hear it. He deserves to be swindled."—*Tit-Bits.*

His Contrary.—She—"And don't you think, Mr. Brown, the most successful marriages are those of opposites?"

Mr. Brown—"Well, yes, I suppose you're right. I'm looking for a girl with money!"—*Glasgow Bulletin.*

Retarded Gallantry.—Hix—"As I was sitting in a crowded car this evening, an old lady entered."

Wix—"And you got up and gave her your seat?"

Hix—"No; another man got ahead of me. But I had to wait for him nearly five minutes."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Fruitful "Verboten" Sign.—"My goodness!" remarked the old gentleman as he stopt the young lad with the fine catch of trout. "You've had a very successful day, young man. Where did you catch all these fish?"

"Just walk down that path marked 'Private' and keep right on till you come to a notice, 'Trespassers will be prosecuted.' A few yards farther on there's a fine pool in the river marked 'No fishing allowed,' and there you are, sir!"—*The Union Pacific Magazine.*

Didn't Need the Lantern.—Two business friends who lived in the country met one day, and one invited the other to dine with him that evening.

At the appointed time the guest set forth in the direction of his friend's house and as the roads in the village were somewhat dimly lighted he took with him his old-fashioned stableman's lantern.

The dinner was good, the wine excellent, and all went merrily.

The next morning, however, he received the following note from his host of the night before:

"Dear Old Man: I am sending my man over to you with this note, and he takes with him your lantern. If you have quite finished with my parrot and cage, I shall be awfully glad if you will return same per bearer."—*Everybody's.*